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By RUSSELL EATON.
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MAINE FARMER.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

Alpaca.

Considerable is said in many of the agricultural papers about the practicability and profit of introducing the Peruvian animal, called the Alpaca, into the United States. The Alpaca is a native of the mountains of Peru and Chili, in South America, and is a species, or variety of the Lama.

From its wool is manufactured the cloth called Alpaca, which is now so fashionable. Its wool is fine, and varies from six to twelve inches in length. It is a docile animal, with a heavy fleece and a long neck. The weight of the fleece is represented to be from fifteen to eighteen lbs. There is no doubt in our mind that the Alpaca would flourish well enough in Maine, should it be introduced, but whether it would be profitable is doubtful. We think that the Cotswold sheep might be adopted and cultivated for the same purpose, with more profit. The wool could be bred a little finer than it is now, for the Alpaca is at present the finest, but the Cotswold yields more, in proportion to its size and keep, than the Alpaca does. We know where there are some Cotswolds that will yield from ten to eighteen lbs. of wool, and they are not so large bodied as the Alpaca, nor will they be likely to eat so much, or skip over a wall or fence as we think the Alpaca would, judging from its form. We hope, nevertheless, that some of our enterprising Yankees will try the experiment, and while they are in the mood of it there is another fine fleeced animal we wish they would experiment with—and that is the

Rocky Mountain Goat.

This animal is by some called a goat, and by some a sheep. It is a native of the Rocky Mountains, and is said to have a fleece of exceedingly fine texture, mingled in with a coat of hair, in the same manner of the beaver and other fine furred animals.

This is precisely the way in which the Angora goat is clothed, from whose wool, when separated from the coarse hair, the rich and splendid and costly Cashmere shawls are made. We have no doubt that, by proper management and cultivation, these coarse hairs might be bred out, and nothing but fur be grown. What is the use of the coarse coat of hair to fur bearing animals? merely for a summer dress. They shed the fur in warm weather, and the hair is sufficient for a protection to their skins. Now if these goats or sheep should be sheared every spring, and thus divested of their fur, or fine winter covering, would not the summer covering, after a few generations, disappear, and the winter part of their dress be the only part reproduced? Possibly it might. We wish some trapper of the far west would send us a pair of these critters—we should like to try the experiment.

Multiplication of Plants—A Curious Experiment.

The South Western Farmer mentions a curious experiment by A. W. Palmer, of Cheam, in Surrey, England, upon the production of wheat. In July, 1841, he put one grain of wheat into a common garden pot, in August he divided it into four plants, and in three weeks again divided these into twelve plants; in September these twelve were divided into thirty-two, which in November were divided into fifty; and he then placed them in the ground (being winter wheat). In July, 1842, twelve of them had failed, but the remainder of them were healthy. On the 19th of August they were cut down, and counted 1972 stems, with an average of 50 grains to the stem—thus giving the increase of 98600 grains.

It would have been still more interesting had the gentleman continued his experiments during the summer of '42, by dividing the roots, and allowing them to grow and increase until the next summer, as they undoubtedly would, each divided root being the same as a young plant. The increase from one kernel of wheat, managed in this way, must have been immense.

Pear Trees destroyed by hornets.

Col. J. Moulton, of Porter, Oxford County, informs us that he once had some young pear trees destroyed by hornets. For some reason or other they commenced gnawing and biting off the leaves, and continued their operations until every leaf was stripped from the trees, and they died in consequence. What could be the cause of this? Probably there was, or had been, a deposit of honey dew upon the leaves, and the insects were attracted by the saccharine matter, which they used as a food, and then they ate the leaves in question. We have never seen them make an attack on the

Mr. Drew's Report.

We would call the attention of the readers to the excellent report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, which we copy from the Banner. The suggestions which he makes in regard to the use of funds of Agricultural Societies, are worthy of the consideration of all the societies in the State.

Centrifugal Force.—We are informed by a gentleman well acquainted with the facts, that the cotton balance wheel of the rolling mill of the Pompton Iron works, while in operation some time since and making more than one hundred revolutions in a minute, separated into pieces, and a large fragment weighing several tons passed out through the roof of the building, and flew a distance of 8 or 900 feet. The wheel was 22 feet in diameter and weighed 23 tons.

MAINE FARMER.

A Family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c.
VOL. XIII. AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1845. NO. 10.

LETTER
From the Corresponding Secretary of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society to the Secretary of State of Maine.

Augusta, July 31, 1845.

PHILIP C. JOHNSON ESQ.,

DEAR SIR:—Accompanying the Reports and Statements of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, for their Show and Fair, held at Augusta, Oct. 9th and 10th, 1844, which I herewith transmit to be deposited in the archives of your Office, the law makes it my duty to offer such suggestions upon the condition of the Society and the cause of Agriculture within the County of Kennebec, as may be deemed pertinent and useful. I proceed, therefore to this duty.

Harvest of 1844.

To a beneficent Providence, more than to anything in the skill and labor of man, are we indebted for the abundant productions yielded from the bosom of mother Earth last year, for the support of her children. Perhaps since the settlement of this "goodly land," there has hardly been a season known in which all the crops have been so generally successful. It cannot be said that the season was very warm, nor yet was it a cold one; the first of which is deemed necessary for the growth of corn, and certain pleasant fruits; and the last of which is generally more favorable to grain and potatoes. A happy medium seems to have been allowed us, which, singularly, gave us perfection in almost all the cultivated crops. Corn never did better—nor better than the season was warm, but because for we reason, no doubt, saw fit to afflict our fields with the scourge till he should stay the evil, as we trust he has now done. But though our wheat and other grain fields have been quite exempt from the depredations of the weevil, a new affliction has visited us in the shape of

The Potato Rot.

This threatens to be a very serious evil amongst us. Next to bread, Potatoes are "the staff of life," of which if we are to be deprived, our poor will be poor indeed. In some parts of the State, though not greatly in our own County, the Potato rot has proved a very serious calamity—destroying the largest part of the crop in the field and in the cellar. Careful men are observing the character of this disease, with a view to its cure, and perhaps some effectual preventive may be discovered; but after all the subscriber has little hope that human ingenuity will avail to stop the evil. He suspects that the disease is caused by a vegetable epidemic, applicable especially to these tubers—like epidemics that occasionally pass over the land and afflict men and animals, and which will have their course, till they have exhausted the very atmospheric impurities that constitute the epidemic. Let us make up our minds to do what we can, as in case of small pox, influenza &c., to mitigate the evil during its progress, such as planting more largely so as to obtain enough notwithstanding smaller yields, by selecting new seed, planting on grounds that are not tempted to take on disease by the gases caused by newly fermenting manure, &c. In this way, perhaps something may be done to mitigate the evil, till the disease shall have run its course.

Hay.

Hay the past year was very abundant—never more, but owing to a considerable wet weather in cutting season, much was carried to the barn in an imperfect state. In this glorious country, we are so used to bright skies, that we hardly think of curing but only of drying grass; hence we calculate on a failure unless we have sunny days for hay weather. Not so in England where the sun seldom shines, and where hay, too, is got in the very best order.—There it is cured under the sun, by alternate fermentation and ventilation in the shade. Our shore Yankees, who make fish to sell, know how to dry the fish on the flakes in two sunny days, when they are ready for the up country market; (those who eat them who will) but the honest fishermen who cure (not "smoke") fish to be eaten by mouths qualified to judge right by the perceptions of a correct taste, seldom let fish see the sun. Spreading and packing for weeks and even months in the shade of clean fish houses does the work of cure.—The writer apprehends that if our farmers would cure more hay and make less, they would not depend so much as they do on an American sun to dry it for them in a single day. We have heard of farmers who have provided themselves with a coarse cheap cotton covering for their hay cocks, with which they shelter them at night and in wet weather. The first cost of these cannot be great, and when last many years, probably one man's whole haying life time.

Kennebec Neat Stock.

The abundance of Hay has enabled farmers to keep large stocks of Neat Cattle which are numerous and command a good price. In this country indeed, we have, and for many years have had, some of the best neat cattle and sheep in New England. For this honorable fact, Kennebec is greatly indebted to the late Hon Benjamin Vaughan, the friend and companion of Franklin, and his brother Chas. Vaughan, Esq., who at an early period in the history of the country took much pains and were at great expense to import from England and other parts of the world the most valuable varieties of cattle, sheep, and poultry, beside fruit, grain, &c. &c. Potatoes for many generations will have cause to bless the memory of those truly patriarchal brothers and their pious spirited families. The great Vaughan Farm has now become the property of the Hon John Otis, member of this Society, who we are happy to say is devoting himself to the cause of agriculture, and gives promise of proving himself a worthy successor to the Vaughans. We hail his zeal for this cause with high hopes.

It was the writer's pleasure, two years ago, to enjoy a visit from the Editor of the N. H. "Family Visitor," Hon. Isaac Hill, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire, whose labors in the cause of Agriculture are well known and estimated. He saw much of the stock, or its progeny, of the Vaughans, nor did he fail to see the neat cattle of J. W. Haines of Hallowell, Mr. Greene of Winslow, Mr. Foster of Winthrop, besides the Readfield and Fayette oxen. He said he had visited the cattle Shows in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, including the Worcester Show, and he declared frankly that in no part of New England had he seen so much good neat stock, surpassing the best blood thro-

all the common herds of our towns, as he had found in the County of Kennebec in Maine. Having some pride in our State and County, we could not but feel complimented by this declaration, coming from such a source; and we record it here for the encouragement of our brethren in the County at large.

New Sheep and Poultry.

Within the past year, we are happy to say four spirited members of this Society, Messrs. Taber of Vassalboro', Williamson of Pittston, Foster and Wood of Winthrop, have procured from the celebrated flock of S. W. Jewett of Vermont, quite a number of the true, original Merino Sheep, full blood—such as the writer has seen (in 1813) sold for two hundred dollars per head. These gentlemen have brought them into the County and distributed a portion of them around, by sales. Dr. E. Holmes of Winthrop, has obtained a fine buck of the Cotswold breed, from the imported flock of Corning & Lathams, Albany, N. Y. Much of the *Moutain de Sothain* are manufactured from this sort of wool.—Also within the year several persons, particularly James L. Child, Esq., Capt. I. Gage, and Russell Eaton of Augusta, have procured from abroad new and valuable varieties of hens—such as the Dorking, Booby, German, &c. The public are under obligations to all these gentlemen for the interest they manifest for the improvement of such animals.

Manures.

As yet the *Poudrette* and *Guano* levers have hardly reached us. Perhaps these far-fetched and dear-bought manures may prove a cheap and durable dressing for our soils; but we prefer to wait till actual experience has demonstrated their superior value and their greater cheapness, over our present modes of manufacturing manures. If every farmer would take pains to cause all the washings of his stable, scullery, privy, &c., to be discharged upon a deposit of swamp muck, bog earth, peat-side, or other haulm of all kinds, leached ashes, slacked lime, salt, &c., &c., we are sure he might easily increase his capital stock of manures, annually, by several hundred loads, from which more than a lawful ten per cent interest would accrue to his purse. There is not attention enough paid to this sort of Manufacture. Too much of the most valuable treasures of the farmer now run away with the rain, "lose their sweetness in the desert air," by gas-tious exhalations, and are carried off by her actual territory is now small, (though her population is large), and it would seem as if there ought to be no need of more than one Society, and that we might have a common centre, most accessible to the extremes, without serious inconvenience or cause of complaint to any.

This general, hasty and imperfect review of the Agricultural affairs of the Society within the past year, must suffice. From the large already in part fulfilled, this communication is likely to be too long. But as the organ of the Kennebec Society, it is my duty to suggest any improvements in the cause which may be deemed worthy of consideration. This duty you will allow me now to proceed to discharge.

Premiums.

This Society, as also every other County Agricultural Society, receives from the State Treasury, the sum of \$300, providing an equal sum is raised by the Society, to be expended in awards and premiums for the encouragement of agriculture and its products, improvements in the breeds of useful animals, domestic manufactures, mechanical inventions &c. The inquiry may be entitled to consideration whether this is the best mode of expending the funds? I do not mean by this question, to raise a suspicion that this is not a good, even a very good mode of distributing the moneys, or that it is not perhaps as good as any other way that may be suggested; but allowing it is as good, may not a change to something equally good excite new ideas, and thus be a benefit to the community? (those who eat them who will) but the honest fishermen who cure (not "smoke") fish to be eaten by mouths qualified to judge right by the perceptions of a correct taste, seldom let fish see the sun. Spreading and packing for weeks and even months in the shade of clean fish houses does the work of cure.—The writer apprehends that if our farmers would cure more hay and make less, they would not depend so much as they do on an American sun to dry it for them in a single day. We have heard of farmers who have provided themselves with a coarse cheap cotton covering for their hay cocks, with which they shelter them at night and in wet weather. The first cost of these cannot be great, and when last many years, probably one man's whole haying life time.

What is the object of these Premiums? I mean so far as the money is concerned. It is, or should be, to stimulate the farmer to improve his stock, his land, his implements, his manufactures, his domestic animals, his mechanical inventions, &c. &c. It is to be recollected, however, that the condition of receiving \$300 from the State, is that other \$300 shall be raised by the Society. This will meet all such incidental expenses and leave perhaps one or two hundred dollars for other purposes. This would come just in time to aid another grand object which we could desire in the service of the Commissioner. Let the Trustees take whatever sum can be allowed for the purchase, at home or abroad, of seeds of the choicest kind of wheat, barley, oats, corn, grass, peas, beans, turnips, cabbages, &c., &c., also a good supply of fruit scions and other cuttings, and as the Commissioner travels, let him carry such things with him for gratuitous distribution, in small quantities, as samples only. If the Trustees should happen to have money enough left, to import a superior horse or bull, or to purchase a few hogs, or ducks, or hens, &c., let these be sent into different parts of the County and deposited with suitable farmers, who should allow the blood of these laboring animals, gratuitously, to the stock of their townships. In this way it seems to me that great practical good might be done, by means of the funds which would thus be distributed, not indeed in the form of premiums, but in other and more efficient forms of advantage to the whole County and to every town and farmer in it.

It would, perhaps, be asking too much to suggest the idea of communicating this letter to the Legislature, in any way, or by any means, except the address of the *Patron* of the State, and should they allow the Kennebec County Society to make such use of its funds, as I have suggested, I feel a confidence that, in practice, the Plan would work well, be found acceptable to the People at large, do good service to that cause which is the best of all earthly causes, and—being found successful here—might be followed by all County Societies in Maine, when some State System might be devised (now in the mind's eye) which should call together all the zeal and improvements of all the Counties, in a saving from present wastes of enough to secure and set in operation one ample State Pattern Farm for the benefit of Agricultural Enterprise in every part of our thriving Commonwealth.

With kindest salutations,

I am yours, &c.,

WILLIAM A. DREW,

Corresponding Secretary Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

There would be a value that gold could not enhance. Certainly they would be worth more than the scanty prize obtained at the Show in the shape of money, which is generally spent forthwith for some articles of fancy or utility, and there's the end of it.

Having thus expended fifty dollars for beautiful Designs, we now have two hundred and fifty left to be devoted to some other means of encouraging the cause. What shall be done with it so as best to subserve the cause of agriculture throughout the County? I say "throughout the county" because as things are now managed, those towns in the vicinity of where the Fairs and Shows are held, are about the only ones that receive the moneys bestowed by the State—a fact to be lamented, because the moneys are given for the benefit of the "County," and not for a particular neighborhood of contiguous towns.—Moreover the benefits being thus local, there is but a slight motive for farmers all over the County, particularly in the exterior towns, to join the Society, pay their admission fee, an annual assessment, or otherwise contribute to the efficiency of its operations.

In answer to the Question above proposed, allow me to suggest, as I would very respectfully to you, Sir, and all concerned, that the Society by its vote, or by its Trustees, should appoint annually an Agricultural Commissioner, who shall go out amongst the people of every town, at least twice a year—once in winter and once in summer—visit them on their farms and in their barns and houses, with a view to communicate all the valuable information he has been able to obtain, and to receive all which they can impart; witness whatever improvements he can find in stock, in husbandry, in dairy matters, in tools, fences, drains, irrigation, manure management, &c., or detect existing errors and mistakes and endeavor to correct them on the spot; and at the close of his visit in various parts of the town, appoint a public meeting for the purpose of bringing the people together on this great subject, talking matters over, and perhaps listening to a practical lecture from the Commissioner himself. In this way he would not only carry forth much valuable knowledge to the very homes and bosoms of many who seriously need it, and who perhaps never will find out, or have their prejudices overcome, till the light is forced upon them in such a way;—not only will he collect many valuable facts as he travels for the public benefit, but he will doubtless awaken a new interest in the great cause, call attention to the Society whose agent he is, and to its operations, and to induce farmers all over the country to become members, contribute to its funds and otherwise aid in its success.

As he goes he should be provided with the most approved books, periodicals and tracts devoted to Agriculture, to scatter on every high road, and should also carry with him any thing new and valuable he may have in the matter of field and garden seeds, scions of apple, pear, plum and cherry trees; and even if he were so gallant as to be supplied with a few choice house plants, cuttings and flower seeds for the gratification of the rural tastes of the farmer's wife and daughters, we do not count the mission might be still more pleasant and acceptable wherever he might visit. There are also many other things of light carriage which he might take with him that would afford useful suggestions in mechanism, &c.

I think he should make a winter's visit with a view to see the stock at home, prompt to right plans for the ensuing season, talk over matters of improvement with men and their families, and to get up meetings in various parts of the town. He should also have a summer mission, to witness farms and farmers in actual operation. Two months at each season—four in the whole year—would probably enable the Commissioner to perform the tour of our whole small country. At the close of the year he should be required to make a Report to the Trustees of all he has discovered and done, with remarks upon towns and farms in them, for the benefit of the whole public, and of the world, even.

Why? The costs corn, grass, peas, beans, turnips, cabbages, &c., &c., also a good supply of fruit scions and other cuttings, and as the Commissioner travels, let him carry such things with him for gratuitous distribution, in small quantities, as samples only. If the Trustees should happen to have money enough left, to import a superior horse or bull, or to purchase a few hogs, or ducks, or hens, &c., let these be sent into different parts of the County and deposited with suitable farmers, who should allow the blood of these laboring animals, gratuitously, to the stock of their townships. In this way it seems to me that great practical good might be done, by means of the funds which would thus be distributed, not indeed in the form of premiums, but in other and more efficient forms of advantage to the whole County and to every town and farmer in it.

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With kindest salutations,

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Corresponding Secretary Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

After—Should we have any snow this winter, look out for these depredators on the bark of young fruit trees.

Coons.—These animals of recent political renown are said to be most excellent rat killers.

The Gad-fly—Sheep-nose Worms.

EDITOR OF THE FARMER'S CABINET.—Under the above head, in the third No of the current volume of the Cabinet, I observed an article which attracted my attention with peculiar interest at the time, inasmuch as a disease to which sheep are incident, called the "gad staggers," had a few years ago come under my observation, and which was at the time, as I believed, successfully treated, and which I have now no doubt, was occasioned by the sheep-nose worms, described by the above article. I had often thought of giving to the public the result of my experiment, but was as often deterred from the fear that I should be laying a tax upon the credulity of my readers, for I had never before heard of worms being found in the cavity of a sheep's head; and when I have mentioned the fact of my observation, I conceived that I was looked at rather doubtfully.

A few years ago, I had a small flock of very fine sheep; some time in the first month I discovered one of them lying down, while the rest of the flock were at some distance feeding. I went to see what was the matter; when I had got nearly up to her, she jumped up and ran, as if to join the flock—but she appeared to be irresistibly impelled in a circular direction: this was continued as often as I attempted to approach her, until her strength was exhausted, and then I was permitted to get as close to her as I wished. I noticed that she kept her head inclined to one side, exhibiting a constant twitching of the eyes, with a strong convulsive, spasmodic affection of the muscles of the nose and face. Several times raised her upon her feet, and let her go—she would invariably run around and around, and at length fall to the ground. I had witnessed the same disease in sheep before, but knowing no remedy, I left her to take her chance: she continued growing gradually weaker, for nearly a week; and moreover never knowing one to recover. I concluded, as it was evident the seat of the disease was in the head, that I would cut it off, and make an examination of it. I commenced by cutting across just above the nose—but there was nothing to remark. I then cut a cross immediately below the eyes; there was still nothing to arrest the attention—the next cut was just above the eyes; the instant the lower part of the skull fell off, I saw something like worms, receding further back into the skull—the next cut a little higher up revealed the whole secret. I did not count the worms, but there were probably from 20 to 30. I have not now a distinct recollection of the different length of the worms as described by "Octogenarian," but I felt entirely satisfied that these worms were the occasion of the disease. Within a few days after, I had another sheep affected precisely in the same way—she was entirely unable to stand upon her feet. It occurred to me, that the worms in the head might in some way be affected, either by destroying or dislodging them, by an application of tar. I had the sheep caught and removed the thick wool from the back of the head, between the ears, and in the direction of the nose;—in the mean time the tar had been warmed into as thin a consistency as would admit of its application without burning, and then with the tar stick used for the wagon-wheels, it was laid on as thick as it could be done, without a danger of setting it on fire. It was then rubbed into the skull literally rubbed into the skin. In the course of twenty-four hours the was so much better as to be able to join the flock—and within a week had entirely recovered. I have never since had a case of the same disease, consequently have not had an opportunity of further testing the efficacy of the application. If it had really an agency in effecting the cure, were I to speculate upon the manner of its operation, I should promise that, in consequence of the increased and increasing bulk of the worms, in the skull which should be naturally otherwise cured by the glandular substances of the head; the constant irritation occasioned thereby, would produce an inflammation, and this being in such close proximity with the brain, the consequent sympathy of the parts would very naturally result in the spasmodic affection which has been noticed: supposing such to be the fact, the application of the tar acting as a blister, would draw the inflammation to the surface and produce relief. Another view of the agency of the tar in effecting the cure, might be inferred from the strong effluvia thrown out by the tar, and being inhaled by respiration, may have been so obnoxious to those worms, as either to dislodge or to destroy them: should the latter have been the effect of the application, I think it is highly probable that the fumes of either tobacco or sulphur inhaled by the sheep, might perhaps be more efficacious than the tar.

If the foregoing is deemed worth a place in the pages of the Cabinet, I am willing to throw into the general stock of useful matter, my small mite.

Darlington, Harford Co., Md., 1844.

Felting Properties of Foreign and American Wool.

Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of January 2d, in speaking of the manufactures in the village of Kennebec, you say "that our hat body manufacturers have to import their wool from Spain and Saxony, because these foreign wools felt better and firmer than the American;" and you ask our wool growers to assign the cause of this.

It is in my power to give you some information on this subject, it having been the object of discussion some forty years since among the fine woolen manufacturers in the west of England; and the following facts were developed during that investigation.

Spanish wool is thrown into four or five sorts, as soon as shorn, and then scoured in water of about 120 degrees Fahrenheit, which leaves of impurities in the wool from five to eight per cent. Some of the wool then imported from Saxony in the fleece was put up in its yolk and grease, and would lose from 25 to 30 per cent in clean scouring.

The Spanish wool always made a firm felt in fulfing; the Saxony wool, put up as before stated, always a loose texture.

The discussion above referred to, was, to ascertain the cause of this difference.

It had been already ascertained that wool put up in its yolk and grease would, if scoured at the end of six months, furnish more clean wool than when it was nearly cleaned and scoured, as is done with the Spanish.

The deduction from these facts was, that fleeces put up in their yolk and grease either formed a coat of an impervious texture, or some of the yolk became so indurated as not to scour clean out, and that this portion prevented a firm felting. This deduction is confirmed by the well known fact, that wool is nothing more than organized fat.

It would be easy for some of our large wool growers to parse the Spanish process; and if our hat body manufacturers should find such wool answer their purpose, the advanced price would more than remunerate them for the trouble and loss of weight. Our woolen manufacturers would also pay a remunerating advance for such wool—the great defect in American cloth made from native wool arising from its uniform loose texture.

Wm. PATTERSON.

There has been a large increase in the manufacture of silk in New England, within the last one or two years. Several new establishments have been started in that time, and old ones, that were prostrated by the mulberry speculation of 1839, have been re-established, and are now going on prosperously. These establishments are employed chiefly in making sewings and twist, and severally consume from 20 to 200 pounds of mulberry silkworms in the aggregate, I should think, twice or three times the quantity worked up one year ago. We found one new establishment just going into operation, at Mansfield, Conn., for the manufacture of cords, gimps, and other trimmings. The building is over 100 feet long, three stories high, and designed for a large business. Messrs. Dale and Denmead, are owners. All our New England factories purchase all the American raw silk they can get properly reeled, and pay higher for it than for the foreign article, and yet their chief dependence is upon foreign stock.

There are three silk factories now in regular operation at Northampton, and one at Dedham, Mass. Something is also done in this way at Woburn, Hingham and Foxborough.

In Mansfield, Conn., there are five or six establishments of the kind, though we could not visit all of them. In Manchester, Conn., the Messrs. Chensy have, within a few months, revived their establishment, and are now making 200 pounds of sewing weekly. There is also a factory at Windsor, and another at Poughonack, near Hartford, Conn.

West of the mountains the business is carried on very differently from what it is in New England.—No foreign raw silk is used in any establishment. No sewing silk or twist of any consequence is made. The entire attention of manufacturers in that quarter is turned to plain and figured dress goods, serges, satins, velvets, ribbons, &c. I brought home with me some 70 different samples of such goods from the richest silk velvet down to the simple pongee—samples that will bear comparison with the same kinds of goods made in England or France. The two leading establishments are Mr. Rapp's, at Economy, Pa., and Mr. Gill's, Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, both of which were got up under the superintendence of John Fox, senior, and Sons, practical manufacturers from England, and have gone steadily forward, enlarging their operations from time to time, and finding a profitable and ready sale for their goods as fast as made. We found Mr. Gill building a new factory, 50 by 20 feet, three stories high, to be filled with power looms for weaving plain pongees for printing. We could hear of no establishment at the West that had failed, or had been suspended, though many of them had suffered much from the want of more capital. We learned from Mr. Fox, at Mount Pleasant, that his sons, at Richmond, Indiana, were going on prosperously. We had similar intelligence from Nashville, Tenn.

In regard to the production of raw silk, the West, especially the valley of the Ohio river and its tributaries, has gone ahead of New England. Much evidence on this point is given in our Report. Mr. Hill there gives it as his opinion that the crop of the past season in that valley, is sufficient to feed 200 reels in operation through the year. This opinion he repeated to me in conversation. The very rapid increase in that region, and its relative gain upon the East, is to be accounted for as follows:

The mulberry speculation did not prevail at the West as in the Atlantic States, and of course about all the disastrous consequences growing out of that matter, fell upon the Atlantic States, where they belonged. Western lands are all rich, and mulberry trees, when put out, push forward at once, making a rapid growth of three to six feet by mid-summer. On the other hand, our eastern lands are exhausted, and our trees will do nothing without manure, any more than our corn and other crops. On this point many silk growers at the East have made a sad mistake, and laid the foundation for their own disappointment, and the discouragement of themselves and others. In this matter the West has precisely the same advantage over the East, in the silk business, as in other agricultural pursuits, and no more. Western farmers do every thing on a larger scale than we do in the East, and they are carrying this characteristic spirit into the silk culture. Their summers also, are some two or three weeks longer than ours, though not better in other respects. I think, therefore, that the West and Southwest will take the lead in the growth of silk, just as they now do in corn, and most other agricultural products, and for the same reasons. I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but I venture the prediction, that in thirty to fifty years the valley of the Mississippi will control the silk markets of the country and of the world. [Silk Growers' Magazine.

Capons.

Mr. Editor.—The subject of caponing is one of interest to the community. By the usual process of castrating a male fowl, the male sex is destroyed, and the fowl becomes a capon, and is found either able or willing to practice it. I desire to communicate to you a plan unaccompanied with danger or uncertainty, even to the unskilful. A keen knife, a pair of scissors and a needle, are the only instruments required. As soon as the young cock begins to crow, commence fattening him. When his comb becomes blood red keep him from food for twenty-four hours. Then stretch him and tie him down on a board, fastening his wings with straps drawn thro' holes made in the board for that purpose. His feet may be left loose, or if preferred, may be made fast to two uprights fixed in the board. With scissors cut away the feathers from below the anus; then make an incision as near to the anus as can be done without cutting the rectum—let it follow the side bones until the hole thus made is large enough, to insert the fingers; push them along down the bone until the testicles are felt. Then put the finger over the testicle, and by heaving at its base, pull it off; serve the other in the same way. A little practice will enable the operator to bring the testicles out on his finger. But this is of no importance; break them loose, and if you do not get them out, being certain that you have removed them, let them remain. They will soon become absorbed, and give no trouble. Sew up the incision, being careful to take up the inner skin. Turn the fowl loose after marking him, and let him down on a board, fastening his wings with straps drawn thro' holes made in the board for that purpose. His feet may be left loose, or if preferred, may be made fast to two uprights fixed in the board. 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The Slave Market at Alexandria.

I went to visit the slave-market, one of which is held without the city, in the courtyard of a deserted Mosque. I was received by a mild looking Nabian, with a large white turban wreathed over his swarthy brows, and a bernoise, or cloak, of white and brown stained hair cloth strapped around his loins. He rose and laid down his pipe as I entered, and led me in silence to inspect his stock. I found about thirty girls scattered in groups about an inner court. The gate was open, but there seemed no thoughts of escape. Where could they go to, poor things? "The world was not their friend, or the world's law." Some of them were grinding millet between two stones; some were kneading flour into bread; some were chatting, in the sunshine, and some were sleeping in the shade. One or two looked sad and lonely enough, until their gloomy countenances were lighted up with hope—the hope of being bought! Their faces were for the most part woefully blank; not with the blankness of pleasure, but of intelligence; and many of them wore an awfully animal expression.

Yet there were several figures of exquisite symmetry among them, which, had they been indeed the bronze statues they resembled, would have attracted the admiration of thousands, and would have been valued at twenty times the price set upon these immortal beings. The proprietor showed them off as a horse-dealer does his cattle, examining their teeth, removing their body clothes, and exhibiting their paces. He asked from twenty-five to thirty pounds sterling for the best and comeliest of them. The Abyssinians are the most prized of the African slaves for their superior gentleness and intelligence; those of the Galla country are the most numerous and hardy. The former have well shaped heads, beautiful eyes, an agreeable brown color, and shining smooth black tresses. The latter have low foreheads, crisp hair, sooty complexion, thick lips, and projecting jaws.

It is like the change from night to morning to pass from these dingy clouds to the white slaves from Georgia and Circassia. It is not without considerable difficulty that admission is obtained into this department of the human bazaar, as its commodities are purchased only by the wealthy and powerful Moslems; and when purchased, are destined to form a part of the female aristocracy of the city of Cairo.

These fetch from one to two, three, or even five hundred pounds, and being so much more valuable than the Africans, are much more carefully tended. They reclined upon carpets, richly but lightly clad. Some were smoking; some chatting merrily together; some sitting in a dreamy languor. All their attitudes were very graceful, as seems necessarily the case when well formed women are left to themselves, and grouped upon a floor.

They were, for the most part, exquisitely fair; but I was disappointed in their beauty. The sunny hair, and heaven blue eyes, that in England produce such an angel-like and intellectual effect, seemed to me here mere flax and beads; and I left them to the "turban'd Turk" without a sigh; except perhaps a very little one for those far away in mine own land, whose image, they served, however faintly, to recall.—[Crescent and Cross.

An Irish Hedge School.

Mr. Kohl, in his late interesting work on Ireland, thus describes a "Hedge School":

"I had an opportunity, by the roadside, of seeing a genuine Irish hedge school, and truly an interesting and affecting spectacle it was. The schoolhouse was a clay cabin, roofed with sods, and without so much as a window. The smaller of the ragged scholars sat as close as they could to the entrance, towards which they turned their backs, to catch as much as possible of the lights. Some were lying on the ground; behind these were a few seated on a board, and behind these were a few taller boys, leaning over those in front, likewise to catch the light. The teacher was seated in the midst of the group, and was clad in what I have already described as the national costume of the country. In a book of Irish sketches, the picture would have been invaluable. And I was sorry I had not a daguerotype apparatus with me to perpetuate the impression. In front of the school room lay as many pieces of turf as there were students within, each boy having bro't a piece as a tribute to his teacher. As I entered the narrow entrance, the dominie rose from an inverted butter cask, on which he sat enthroned.

"Indeed, I am very sorry, your honor," said he, "that I have not the opportunity of offering you a chair." He was teaching his pupils the English alphabet, and they all looked fresh and cheerful, notwithstanding their poverty—as, indeed, most Irish children do, in the country at least, despite their ragged attire and scanty food.

Both children and teacher lived some way from their school-house, which stood by the side of the road. When the hours of study were over, the boys thrust their spelling books into their pockets, and the master, after having fastened the door of his college, collects the tributary turf into a sack, throws the burden over his shoulder, and having grasped his staff, trudges away to his cabin, on the other side of the bog."

INCREASE OF PASSENGERS. The train of cars that arrived Tuesday evening, had one more passenger when it reached the depot here, than paid his way. A lady, whose husband had been dead about three months, (and who was hastening home to her father's in the country) was delivered of a fine child, while the cars were going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Several ladies, and the 'Major' officiated at the birth, and the affair came off in the Ladies' Saloon with propriety and secrecy. Many of the passengers were not in the secret at all. When the cars arrived, the lady put the little fellow into her muff, and walked into the Depot house, where she was comfortably provided for.—[Portland Argus.

A gentleman was lately inquiring for a young lady of his acquaintance. "She is dead!" gravely replied the person to whom he addressed his inquiries. "Bless my soul! never heard of it—what was her disease?" "Vanity," replied the other; "she buried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the glorious satisfaction of a gilded tomb."

GREAT SAILING. The new ship John Quincy Adams, of this port, Edward C. Nickels, master, hence at Angier, Nov. 1, made the passage from the Equator to Angier in 47 days, averaging 200 1-4 miles per day, by log and observation. [Merc. Journal.

Maine Farmer.

AUGUST, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1846.

Republication of Foreign Reviews.

We have received the January number of the *Edinburgh Review*, republished in New York, by LEONARD SCOTT & Co. These enterprising individuals furnish the reading public with reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign and Westminster Quarterly Reviews, at the exceedingly low price of \$3.00 for either of them singly, or, for all four, only \$8.00.

This number is a very interesting one, and among the articles is one entitled the "Progress of Scientific Agriculture." We do not know by whom this is written, but the writer well understands his subjects. He traces the progress of the several improvements, step by step, from the time when, in the early day of society, the people are few and the land abundant and manure no sort of object to the farmer, up to the time when population becomes crowded, land scarce and high, and the farmer has been compelled to study into the physiology of his crops, and the chemical philosophy of the action of manures, in order to enable him to raise the greatest crop on the least amount of land at the smallest expense. This is the case in many parts of Europe and even of America. The writer observes that the accumulation and spread of such knowledge, by means of periodicals, is to be of vast use to the community. "We have great faith," says he, "in the universal diffusion of knowledge, and in the appeals to the reason and intelligence of instructed men. Out of such diffusion will naturally spring a more extended desire for agricultural improvement among all those classes which are directly interested in the culture of the soil."

A New Book for Legislators.

We have examined a work just published by W. J. REYNOLDS of Boston, entitled "Rules of Precedence and Debate in Deliberative Assemblies," by LUTHER S. CUSHING. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the best Manual of Parliamentary Practice that has been published. "Jefferson's Manual" has hitherto been the standard, but it is a book of reference for mere authority, and as a general thing, too abstract to help one who is a "leste green" into the modus operandi, or, in other words, into the *how* and the *why* of doing a thing, after it has told what is to be done. Cushing is more familiar, and tells you not only what is to be done, but *how* to get about it. Every man who has any thing to do in a deliberative assembly, whether it be a caucus, town meeting, or Legislature, should have one, and make himself acquainted with the rules which it contains.

The following concluding remarks are excellent: "313. One of the most essential parts of the duty of a presiding officer is, to give the closest attention to the proceedings of the assembly, and, especially, to what is said by every member who speaks. Without the first, confusion will be almost certain to occur; wasting the time, perhaps disturbing the harmony, of the assembly. The latter is not merely a decent manifestation of respect for those who have elevated him to an honorable station; but it tends greatly to encourage timid or diffident members, and to secure them a patient and attentive hearing; and it often enables the presiding officer, by a timely interference, to check offensive language in season to prevent scenes of tumult and disorder, such as have sometimes disgraced our legislative halls."

314. It should be constantly kept in mind by a presiding officer, that, in a deliberative assembly, there can regularly be but one thing done or doing, at the same time. This caution he will find particularly useful to him, whenever a quarrel arises between two members, in consequence of words spoken in debate. In such a case, he will do well to require that the regular course of proceeding shall be strictly pursued; and will take care to restrain members from interfering in any other manner. In general, the solemnity and deliberation, with which this mode is attended, will do much to allay heat and excitement, and to restore harmony and order to the assembly.

315. A presiding officer will often find himself embarrassed, by the difficulty, as well as the delicacy, of deciding points of order, or giving directions as to the manner of proceeding. In such cases, it will be useful for him to recollect, that— "The great purpose of all rules and forms, is to subserve the will of the assembly rather than to restrain it; to facilitate, and not to obstruct, the expression of their deliberate sense."

The work is a beautiful specimen of typography, and is for sale at E. PENNO'S, Water Street.

Ellsworth's Report.

We have received the annual report of Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents. We look upon the reports that have emanated from this officer, as the most valuable of any of the Congressional documents. They contain information that is valuable for all coming time, inasmuch as they embody a large amount of recently discovered scientific facts, pertaining to productive industry, as well as the new application of old and long established principles to the attainment of new results.

The annual report is a sort of retrospect of the effects of the seasons, as evidenced in the amount of the different species of crops in different parts of the Union, accompanied by information collected from every section, with useful suggestions and hints in regard to the various industrial employments of the people. We are pleased to learn that 25,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed by Congress, and which will be gratuitously distributed throughout the country—but as even this large number cannot supply all who would be glad to see it, we shall take the liberty to borrow from it occasionally, in order that some of our readers, who may not see it, can gain some knowledge of a portion of the information which it contains.

MORE SPECIMENS OF WOOL. We have received specimens of wool from Major Wood's flock. These are from his full blood Merinoes, and while they are of excellent quality, they indicate a heavy fleece. For thirty years the Major has been a wool-grower, and his aim has always been, never to sacrifice the health and vigor of his flock to the fineness of the fleece, but to pay that attention to other requisites, and obtain as much fine wool from a well shaped body as he possibly could. His flock was, at one time, a little *Schroedel*, but he was not very well pleased with the cross, and is now getting back to the *Paular Merino* again.

J. P. Adams' theatrical company are playing at Waterville, the present week.

Birds and butterflies have made their appearance in Philadelphia. [Bee.

Lal now. We have had butterflies of the gayest sort fluttering about here all winter, and birds called a *geese*, gabbling around them in the most distressing manner.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, 25th. Mr. Woodbury moved that a committee be raised to make preparations for the approaching inauguration.

A bill was reported in relation to extending Morse's Telegraph from Baltimore to New York.

Joint resolution for annexing Texas came up for debate.

HOUSE. Resolve passed calling on the President for information relative to the slave trade in Rio Janeiro.

Bill passed authorizing South Carolina Railroad Company to import, free of duty, pipes and other apparatus for atmospheric rail-road.

A resolution was reported in favor of a tomb for the reception of the bones of those who perished in the prison at the Wallabout, in New York, during the Revolutionary war, and for a monument to their memory. The postage bill was then taken up in committee of the whole.

On the 26th, the SENATE were engaged in debating the Texas resolutions.

The HOUSE were employed most of the day in the discussion of the Post-office bill, and the bill making appropriations for certain harbors.

On the 27th, the SENATE were engaged in debating the Texas question. Mr. Walker moved an amendment, being essentially Mr. Benton's proposition, which was adopted, and the bill finally passed, yeas 27, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Hager, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Sumner, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge.

The HOUSE were engaged in making appropriations.

Passage of the Texas Resolutions.

By reference to the Congressional proceedings, says the Bee, it will be seen that the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas, passed in the Senate as amended by that body, by a vote of 27 to 25. The amendment of the Senate is as follows:

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic; then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory properly included within, shall be agreed upon by the Government of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The correspondent of the New York Commercial says the whole proceeding in the Senate was calm and dignified; no great excitement was manifested. There was no clapping—no hissing—no demonstration of feeling on the subject.

The Senate bill, it will be seen, does not annex Texas to the Union. It is only a preliminary proceeding, and requires the action of Congress to consummate it. The question will continue to agitate the country for some time to come.

We re-publish the joint resolution as it passed the House. As it passed the Senate it has Mr. Walker's addition, set forth above.

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR ANNEXING TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but no event or events are said to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying South of 36 degrees 30 minutes North latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory North of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

P. S. The N. Y. Express says, in a postscript, dated Saturday, 3 P. M.—"We learn by a passenger that the Texas bill from the Senate passed the House yesterday by the vote of 132 to 76."

THE "GEORGIA CHAMPIONS" are at present singing their "Ethiopian Song" at WEEKS' HALL, State Street. They number four, and accompany their melodies with the music of the accordion, banjo, castanets, and tamborine. The way they "knock out" the demitissequavers is really amusing, and, to some, quite astonishing. Juba, who is undoubtedly the best scientific dancer in the country, is among them, and performs his feats to the entire satisfaction of all who have witnessed him. As Ezra Doollittle would say, those who wish to "endure the most distressing kind for the space of two thirds of a spell," would do well to give these "Champions" a call. Price of admission, 12 1-2 cents.

When at Milo, a short time since, we saw a fine young Bull which was presented to Russell Kirtledge, Esq., by the Hon. John Welles of Boston, President of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture. This animal is of the Durham Short Horn race, and worthy of the notice of agriculturists, for whose benefit he is sent into the country. We understand Mr. Welles has expended much in the importation and improvement of this breed of stock, and has presented specimens to several agricultural societies in Massachusetts. Much credit is due Mr. Welles for the interest he has manifested for us. [Piscataquis Farmer.

We are glad to find that this worthy and staunch old friend to agriculture is still active and as liberal as ever.

Piscataquis county is not the only region of Maine that has been enriched by his bounty, the good results of which will continue long after this generation of farmers has passed away. In Kennebec may be found some excellent stock derived from "Sir Isaac," a bull from his herd, introduced by our friend SANFORD HOWARD, when he carried on the Vaughan farm. This community are under obligations to them for that, even if we say nothing of sheep and hens which have come from his farm, and the good practices derived from his writings and sound common-sense advice, which, whenever followed, have been productive of signal advantages to individuals in particular and the public in general. We only regret that there are not more such men in the world.

ORIGINAL.

Common Schools.

HON. E. HOLMES—DEAR SIR: Supposing that you recognize "the right of instruction" in all its length and breadth, I, one of the people in "primary capacity," take the responsibility to lay before you some suggestions—give some instructions, if you please—on a subject of much importance to us. In doing this, I feel the greatest assurance that you will, like other servants in these days of the "largest liberty," do as you please about obeying. It is not to Texas, Oregon, Tariff nor Distribution; Bank, Subtreasury, nor any other party question; which I wish to call your attention as a Legislator: but to a subject upon which you may render more important services to the State, than all that State Legislation can ever do on all the subjects I have named—our primary schools. I do not remember that I have seen any action of the Legislature on that part of Governor Anderson's message which relates to this subject, though I consider it the most important one noticed in that document, or that will be presented to your consideration at this Session.

This is a subject upon which I have bestowed considerable thought for several years, and the excellent remarks of the Governor encouraged me to believe that the Legislature would be made to feel the importance of the subject, and something would be done; and I am not without hope yet.

Some of the things that may be done for the benefit of our schools are the following:

The law giving towns the right to dispense with the visits of the Superintendent School Committees except in cases of difficulty, may be repealed.

The special laws giving certain towns the right to dispense with the services of a Town Committee altogether, and to substitute for that Committee one chosen in each school district, may be repealed.

A law may be passed obliging the several towns in the State to purchase a "School Library" for one district each year, beginning with the oldest, until every district is furnished. You see that in this way, in a few years, our schools would be furnished with libraries without the expense being sensibly felt by the towns.

A law may be passed giving school teachers authority to expel unmanageable scholars without calling on the Superintendent Committee. Experience goes to establish the fact that if a teacher or parents govern at all, they must do it by their own authority; calling in aid is a practical acknowledgment of a want of authority, which is almost always taken advantage of. A teacher's attempting to govern a school by the authority of the Committee, is like a woman's attempt to control her children by the authority of her husband, in his absence. "If you don't do better I'll tell your pa when he comes home," after a few repetitions, is followed by the reply, "I don't care for you or pa either." It is safe to say that in nine cases out of ten, where Committees have been called to aid the teacher in enforcing submission, the schools have been worthless for the remainder of the term, at least. If a teacher has sufficient discretion to govern himself and energy enough to govern his school, give him a chance to do it; if he has not, let the Committee dismiss him at once, be his other qualifications what they may. No injustice can be done to the scholar, he having the right of appeal to the Committee. It is not often that an appeal would be made, and some week or more of commotion in the school district, would be saved; but when an investigation is had, it should be in some other place than the school room, in presence of the scholars.

The foregoing are some of the comparatively small things that may be done for the benefit of our schools—the great measure being, in my opinion, that contemplated by "a Resolve" or "Bill" establishing "a Board of Commissioners," or "Board of Education," presented at a former session of the Legislature by a gentleman from Penobscot Co.; I do not now recollect his name or residence; but the measure brought forward and advocated by him, I then thought, and still think, is worthy the friend of the best interests of the State. Though the measure contemplates the expenditures of some hundreds of dollars in paying for the services of a Commissioner in each County, I believe that, if a few hundreds more were appropriated to pay them the expense of meeting in convention, in some central part of the State, for the purpose of examining the great variety of school books, and making selections to be used in the schools in the State—the whole expense would be saved to the taxpayers. As it is, at present, in this part of the State at least, there is such a want of uniformity in the books used in the different towns, that a man moving with a family from one to another may as well consign to the flames all the books he has purchased for his children as to carry them with him; for example, none of the books except Webster's Dictionary, used in the schools in Windthrop, are used in Hallowell; but few in Gardiner like those in Hallowell; Augusta has books generally differing from either, and so of Readfield, Monmouth, and other towns. Besides this, every time there is an election of a new Committee, some new books are recommended in the same town, and some old ones are to be thrown by as useless: this is not all; very frequently, a change of teachers subjects parents to a needless expense for a new kind of books. The

master "hasn't got the hang" of the Arithmetic, the Geography, Philosophy or Grammar in the school, and he can learn the scholars more if they procure others. These reasons are cogent, and if the teacher "happens to take," they outweigh the opinion of the Superintendent Committee, and the books are procured. How can a man be expected to profit scholars by the use of a book he knows nothing about himself? It is believed that a great portion of this expense may be saved by the appointment of an experienced, intelligent and efficient Board of Commissioners, who, with the aid of others interested in the cause of education, would make a judicious selection of school books to be introduced into all the schools in the State, as fast as new books are wanted. This would produce a uniformity in a short time, and it might be continued for years. I am not intending to go against all change, but am opposed to continued fluctuation—to change for the sake of change. Improvements have been, and may still be made in school books as well as other things, and all improvements should be adopted. Change should be made only by the recommendation of the State Commissioners, and for real improvements, not merely, as has often been the case, for some trifling innovation which neither adds to the interest of a study, nor facilitates the progress of knowledge. Town Committees would feel bound to acquiesce in the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, and thus all the difficulties on this score would be removed, except those which arise from a want of teachers who have sufficient knowledge of the principles of branches they attempt to teach, not to be confined to the particular text book in which they studied; and these would be obviated soon after something like a uniformity be attained throughout the State, for they would then generally find books with which they were familiar. Many of our young teachers are now under the necessity of spending a portion of the time which should be devoted to their schools, in finding out how to solve questions that are new to them, and this will be the case till we have a greater uniformity in books, unless the rule be adopted which a farmer said he had been guided by in raising poultry, which was: "never to let a hen set till she had brought up two or three broods of chickens, and proved herself to be a good nurse."

The advantages which would result from the labors of such a Board of Commissioners are numerous. By traveling through the towns, visiting the schools, conferring with teachers and town Committees, and occasionally giving public lectures, they would awaken an interest in the cause of common school education, which cannot be well effected in any other manner. They might effect much good, by suggestions which they would be able to make in regard to the construction and location of school houses, the formation and alteration of school districts, and in regard to forming "union districts" of two or more small ones. This last however, cannot be effected without alteration of the existing laws, or enactment of new ones. When in the Legislature in 1841 at the extra session, I introduced a bill giving two or more school districts permission to unite and spend a portion of their money together. The object of the bill was to allow several districts, which contain so few scholars, and consequently have so little money, that they are obliged to hire cheap teachers, and for State terms, after spending a portion of their money in paying a female to instruct the children in the summer, to put the remainder of their money together and have a good winter school for the older scholars. Without going further into the detail, I will remark that the practical advantages of such "Union Schools," are very ably shown by Mr. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education in his report for 1840. By the way, as we have no such reports made to the Legislature of Maine, would it not be well to procure, or get reprinted a sufficient number of copies of Mr. Mann's report for the use of the members. A few additional copies sent to the Superintendent Committees of the several towns would be read with much interest and profit by

THE PEOPLE.

Feb. 27, 1845.

The bill, as I intended it should be, was referred to the next Legislature and I suppose was the last of it, for I never heard of it afterwards.

THE THREE PACKETS. Very slender hope is now left of the safety of the packets United States and England, and the former packet, *Nemadje*, which was the last named vessel must indeed be given up for lost. She left this port for Hull on the 10th of December, very deeply laden, and certainly not in fit trim to make a winter passage across the Atlantic. Capt. A. B. Spaulding commanded her, a fine man and first rate seaman. He was the son of the late Dr. Spaulding, a physician of eminence in this State. She had on board in all 17 persons. Some pieces of wreck and bales of cotton had been picked up, supposed to belong to her. This makes it likely that she went down in the great storm of the 11th which occurred the day after her departure.

The ship England had 90 souls on board—officers and crew 12, steerage passengers 78. The United States had 74—officers and crew 24, cabin passengers 2, steerage do. 48. One of these cabin passengers was the Rev. Mr. Tullock, who left Scotland in consequence of having forged a check there for £125. It is understood that officers have been ready here for some time past, to arrest him immediately upon his arrival.

Later advices from the Western Islands which may bring us some news of these vessels, are looked for with great anxiety. [N. Y. paper.

The madness of Millerism. This terrible mania, which has produced so much misery and death—is still raging in some parts of this state—in the most revolting shape. We recently published a brief account of its foul work in Orrington—and we now learn from another section of the State, that in a new shape, its infatigable influence is raging.

In the town of Atkinson, Piscataquis County, the "receivers," as they style themselves—of the Miller fallacies, have discovered a new theory—which is, that the day of grace has been passed, and that we are all now in eternity and that the "awful horrors" of a general judgment are soon to be manifested to all eyes. Some of them take special pains to humble themselves and for this purpose wash and kiss each other's feet—creep upon the floor &c. In some instances their conduct is revolting in the extreme. Take this case which recently occurred. A pious, virtuous woman, felt it her duty as she stated, to appear before the assembly she was addressing entirely naked. This supposed duty, she at once discharged by loosening her cloak and shawl, the only garments she had on, and letting them drop to the floor! The receivers of the doctrine are increasing. The town authorities should interfere promptly and put a stop to this work of the devil.—[Eastern Argus.

AN EMBARRASSING QUESTION. A man, convicted of having successively married three women, all three living, and not divorced, has just been arrested in Baltimore. The Mirror thinks an embarrassing question is about to arise in the case, as it has been discovered and proved that the man is the son of a colored woman a slave at Annapolis, and consequently a slave himself, not subject to the law. Now, his marriage with these three white women, according to this fact, is declared null by the laws of Maryland. It seems, therefore, no punishment can legally overtake him. If the jury decide it thus, this conclusion will be the result of it.—That a slave may commit, with impunity, a crime for which the social laws punish a free man most severely!

Doings of the Legislature.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Dunn from the Committee on bills in the second reading reported.

Bill to incorporate the Machias Port and East Machias Bridge Company. The bill was amended on motion of Mr. French. Its passage to be postponed by Messrs. Swan and Otis, and supported by Mr. French. It was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sherburne the Senate reconsidered the vote of yesterday, recommitting the bill dividing the town of Anson. The motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was refused—yeas 5, nays 15. The bill then passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE.—Order from the Senate for the appointment of a joint select committee to consider the Governor's Message and accompanying documents, in relation to a violation of the Washington Treaty by the authorities of New Brunswick, was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Kimball, Howe, Prentiss, Hayden and Bean of Bancroft, were joined on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Prentiss, Ordered, That the Committee on State Lands and State Roads, be directed to inquire into the expediency of passing a resolve, authorizing the Land Agent to sell the vacant lands in townships surveyed for settlement in blocks as now run out to actual settlers in such townships, for the accommodation of settlers, and the raising of funds, for the opening of necessary roads.

Finally passed—Resolve for the repair of the Machias Arrostook road.

Mr. Rackliff offered the following: Ordered, (the Senate concurring) That the Committee of this Legislature, be directed to report finally, on all business now referred, or which may hereafter be referred to them, on or before the 14th of March next.

Mr. Allen moved that the order be laid on the table. This motion was debated at considerable length, after which the motion prevailed, almost unanimously.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. French, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bill to incorporate the Machias Port and East Machias Toll Bridge Company.

Mr. Otis concluded his remarks commenced yesterday in opposition to its passage.

It was further opposed by Mr. Swan, who moved its indefinite postponement. Mr. French supported the bill and opposed its indefinite postponement. The motion was refused and the bill passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted—Bill additional to an act to establish the Bath and Portland Rail Road; to incorporate the Trustees of ministerial funds in East Livermore; to incorporate the Trustees of School Fund in East Livermore.

Finally passed—Resolve for the repair of the Machias Arrostook road.

HOUSE.—The bill "for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops," came up agreeably to previous assignment, and was read a second time. On motion of Mr. G. W. Perkins, the rules were suspended, and the bill read a third time. The question was then on its passage to be engrossed.

Mr. R. F. Perkins, after stating that justice to the petitioners in obedience to whose prayer this bill was reported, required that the House should vote directly on the bill as it is, unamended by amendment, he moved the previous question, with a view, as he stated, to preclude amendments.

Messrs. Holmes, G. W. Perkins and Paine, objected to the motion for the previous question. But the call was seconded; and the previous question ordered by a vote of 60 to 56.

Mr. Barnes demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill to be engrossed, and they were ordered.

The main question was then put, and the bill refused a passage, by yeas and nays as follows:—Yeas 44, nays 87.

Mr. Chadwick moved a reconsideration of this vote. Upon this motion a discussion ensued, which continued till one o'clock, when, without taking the question, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY,

The motion prevailed by the following vote—yeas 15, nays 6.

On motion of Mr. Holden, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bill to set off certain lands from Waterboro' to Alfred. After some discussion, the bill was again indefinitely postponed as follows—yeas 20 nays 6.

House.—Bill introduced to incorporate the Bangor Boom Company, came up on its passage to be considered.

Mr. Barnes moved two amendments, which were severally adopted.

Mr. Chapman moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and called the yeas and nays on this motion, and they were ordered, and after some debate the motion prevailed—yeas 62, nays 56.

Mr. Gerry, from the Select Committee to which was referred the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature in relation to the imprisonment of Thomas Dorr, reported a preamble and resolutions in relation to that subject.

Mr. Farley, from the minority of the above committee, made a counter report.

On motion of Mr. R. F. Perkins, both reports were laid on the table, and 400 copies of each ordered to be printed.

SATURDAY, March 1.

SENATE.—Passed to be enacted—Bill to incorporate the Lewiston Falls Cotton Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Deering, from the Committee, consisting of the members of the York Delegation, to whom was recommended bill entitled an act to establish the salary of the Register of Probate, for the County of York, reported that the same ought not to pass.

Also Legislation in expedient on an order to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salary of Register of Probate for York County to five hundred dollars.

House.—Mr. R. F. Perkins' order calling on the Governor for certain information in relation to its claims of the State on the general government under the Treaty of Washington, came up agreeably to assignment. On motion of R. F. Perkins, the order was referred to the Joint Select Committee, who have that subject under consideration.

Finally passed—Resolve for the purchase of 500 copies of Greenleaf's Map of Maine.

On motion of Mr. Merrill.

Ordered, That the Committee on Agriculture be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the marking of neat cattle and sheep.

On motion of Mr. Young.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of taking off the duty from Justice's commissions of Waldo county, and reducing them in other counties in the State to three dollars.

Mr. Daves moved to strike out Judiciary and insert Retrenchment Committee. Lost.

Mr. Barnes moved to strike out all after Waldo county. Lost.

Pending the consideration of the order the House Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 3.

SENATE.—Mr. Pillsbury presented remonstrance of Anne M. Roberts of Bangor against the Penobscot Boom Corporation, which on his motion was laid on the table.

Order, from the House, for concurrence, to raise a Joint Select Committee, to inquire into the expediency of further regulating the River and Coastwise Fishery, was, on motion of Mr. Dunn, who considered the session too far advanced to permit the going into the examination of the various modes of snaring fish, indefinitely postponed.

Finally passed—Resolve for the purchase of Greenleaf's Map.

House.—The order introduced by Mr. Young, (pending when the House last adjourned) in relation to fees on Justices commissions, was passed.

Resolves (reported by the majority) authorizing the reception of all moneys due this State by the General Government; also Resolves on same subject reported by minority—were each read and assigned.

BUSINESS IN GARDINER.

We have lately been at considerable pains to collect statistics of the amount of manufacturing business, of various sorts, carried on in this town, during the last year; and the result of our inquiries has, we confess, very much surprised us. The quality and value of articles manufactured annually at the different mills, factories and shops, greatly exceeds any estimate we should have previously made. The most important and valuable branch of business, and perhaps one of the most profitable, prosecuted among us, is, as most of our readers are aware, the manufacture of LUMBER. During the last season, sixteen saws were kept constantly in operation, and the whole quantity of lumber manufactured fell a little short of \$200,000, in value. The principal men engaged in this business were Richard Clay, Messrs. Roy Thompson & Co., Richardson & Co., Shaw & Sheldon, Shaw & Cook, Wing & Bates, Dean, Bowman & Swan, Messrs. Moore & Co., Sprague & Co.—all able, active and energetic men, thoroughly conversant with every branch of their business, and well known to the lumbering community in all parts of the State. Some of these gentlemen were carrying on their business with great success, suffered severely from the great fire of last fall, which checked for awhile their operations; but in the spring it is the intention of all of them, we believe, to embark in the business again with renewed energy and zeal. Next in value and importance, is the PAPER MANUFACTURING business. This, carried on by Messrs. Richards & Hoskins, an intelligent, active, and enterprising firm; prompt and faithful in the discharge of all its business engagements, and well known to the paper dealers and publishers of this State, as well as of Massachusetts and New York. They employ constantly 45 workmen in their mills, and manufacture all the descriptions of paper, writing, printing, wrapping, &c. to the amount of \$45,000 in value, annually. This amount, by the way, we think is set full mark. The quality of the paper manufactured at the Gardiner Mills is not inferior, we will venture to say, to that produced by any of the other mills in New England; and the prices at which it is sold are very reasonable. The business of LEATHER-MAKING is another valuable branch of manufacturing, which deserves special notice. The Messrs. Plasted and E. Jarvis the principal persons concerned, in this business, and manufacture about \$40,000 worth of leather a year. Next in the extent and value of the manufactures, we may name the WOOLLEN FACTORY, of which Messrs. L. N. Tucker & Co. are proprietors. These gentlemen employ 30 workmen in their establishment, and their fabrics, of which they manufacture and sell \$22,000 worth annually, may safely challenge a comparison with those turned out at any similar factory in the State. Col. Tucker is a prompt, efficient, and persevering business man, distinguished for his "go-ahead" propensity, courteous in his manners, and every way well fitted for the department he occupies. Under his discreet and skillful management, the factory cannot help yielding handsome profits to its enterprising proprietors.

THE BRICK-MAKING business is another very extensive branch of manufacturing, which is converting our large hills of clay into sources of profit and wealth. The quality of bricks made at the Gardiner, setting the average price for which they are sold at \$3.50 per hundred, amounts in value to upwards of \$13,000. The gentlemen engaged in this business in this village are Messrs. Morrill, Richard Clay, Daniel Clay, Lambert, Harriman, Day, and Dennis. The manufacture of FLOORS, at the mill owned by R. H. Gardner, Jr., has become quite an extensive and profitable branch of business, and merits particular notice, also, for other good reasons. The floor produced at this mill is made exclusively from the best of western wheat, and has been repeatedly pronounced, by experienced and skillful judges, to be in all respects superior to any other manufactured in this country, not excepting the Genesee. The quantity of floor manufactured each year at this mill is 1100 barrels, which, at \$7.75 per barrel, amounts to the sum of \$8,525. In addition to this, 16000 bushels more of grain are ground annually, as custom work. The same gentleman

owns a Plaster Mill, which grinds 200 tons of plaster annually. The vast variety of articles manufactured by Messrs. Holmes & Robbins, and also by Messrs. Perry & Smith—MACHINISTS—form an important and quite extensive branch of business. Messrs. H. & R. are prompt, industrious men, steadily devoted to their business, and have for some time enjoyed the reputation of being in skill and ingenuity second to no other machinists in Maine, or even in New England. There is no article of machinery which they are not prepared to manufacture, on the most reasonable terms, and their work is always sure of giving the most complete satisfaction. The annual value of their manufactures is about \$12,000; of Messrs. Perry & Smith, \$4,000. These last-mentioned gentlemen are also excellent artists, equal to any in the country, and by their industry, perseverance, and enterprise, bid fair to do a very large and profitable business. Another department of manufacturing, of considerable importance, is that of SALT-MAKING. The value of salts made annually in Gardiner, does not fall short of \$10,000 in value. The gentlemen concerned in this business are Messrs. H. Lowell, and Vigoreux. Another article pretty extensively manufactured is that of STONE WARE, by Robert Thomson, a gentleman who infuses a great deal of Yankee energy and enterprise into his business operations, and who by his steady and unremitting application to his calling, and management of his engagements, has become well-to-do in the world, and presents an example worthy of imitation by those who are just setting out in life. Mr. T. is well skilled in all the details of his business, and his wares, of which he manufactures \$7,000 worth annually, are sent by him to all parts of the United States, and even Texas, from Moosehead Lake to Matagorda.

THE LAST FACTORY in this town, is, we believe, the only one in the State. It is under the proprietorship and management of St. James, one of our most active and enterprising citizens, and the value of the Lasts annually manufactured, is about \$5,000. The manufacture of TIN WARE is carried on quite extensively in Gardiner. Messrs. J. S. & S. Knight make and sell annually, \$10,000 worth of ware; and Messrs. Watson & McCurdy about \$3,000 worth. Another important branch of business is the manufacture of WINDOW-SHAKES, BLINDS, DOORS, &c., which is carried on by Messrs. N. O. & J. L. Mitchell, and D. J. Avery. The annual value of the manufacture is upwards of \$3,500. The work of the first named gentlemen, who finish each article manufactured by them—doing all the painting, glazing, &c., is not excelled in strength, durability, and elegance, by any in the State.

A large amount of furniture is made in Gardiner—\$9,000 worth annually. The principal manufacturer is J. Nash, who has a large ware-room, filled with every variety of beautiful and fashionable furniture, which he sells on the most liberal terms. The other manufacturers are A. Fitch, N. O. & J. L. Mitchell, and ——— Byram, whose work is done chiefly for foreign markets. The amount of boots and shoes made in this town by the four principal manufacturers is \$7,500 in value; hats and caps, \$3,500; saddles, harnesses, trunks, &c., \$2,000; clothing, \$13,000; carriages, \$2,500; confectionary, \$1,200.

The amount of ship-building annually done in Gardiner and Pittsburg, is from 2000 to 3000 tons. The coming season a much greater amount of tonnage will be built. The principal men engaged in this business, are R. Clay, Messrs. Grant, W. Bradstreet, J. N. Cooper, and Messrs. W. & H. Stevens—all wealthy, and active, and enterprising business men.

There are seventy-four stores in the village of Gardiner, over thirty of which are brick buildings. During the approaching season, from twelve to sixteen new brick stores will be built, besides a large number of dwelling houses.

There are various other particulars of information concerning the manufacturing and other business annually done in our town—which we should like to give to our readers; but our article has already swollen beyond its intended limits, and we reluctantly postpone the subject to a future number.—[Blade.]

MONTREAL RAILROAD. Mr. Furbish returned to the City, from Montreal, yesterday. He reports that the enthusiasm at M. when he left, exceeded any thing he had ever witnessed. There was no doubt that the road would be built—and all were in favor of the Portland route, every opposition to it having ceased. The stock, it was not doubted, would be readily taken when the books should be opened. The mail from Boston, with the Hibernia news, arrived at M. on Sunday—nearly three days after the express from this city went in. The Boston mails met the foreign news at Burlington, (fifty miles from M.), on its way to Boston again. [Argus.]

Resignation of Dr. Ruy. We understand that Dr. Isaac Ray, has tendered to the trustees his resignation as Superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital in this place, and that it has been accepted—to take effect, we believe, in April next. The Board will meet to elect his successor on the 19th of March.—Dr. Ray, we believe, has been invited to take charge of a new Insane Hospital in Providence R. I., that is to go into operation some months hence; meanwhile he proposes to travel in Europe, and visit the Hospitals there. [Banner.]

TOWN MEETING. The annual meeting for the choice of town officers was held in August on Monday last. The old board of officers was re-elected. The town voted against licensing generally for the sale of ardent spirits, but selected two persons, J. W. Patterson and Charles Hamlin, who are to be licensed to sell for mechanical and medicinal purposes only. [Age.]

Nasroo. A gentleman from Nauvoo informs us, says the Warsaw Signal, that the great mass of the population of the city is in a state bordering on starvation. There is no business going on, and no means of obtaining subsistence but by charitable donations from richer classes.

MASS. INSANE HOSPITAL. The whole number of patients admitted into the Hospital from the beginning is 1013. The whole number that have been discharged including those that have died, is 1750.—There remain now, at the end of the year, 263 patients. The number admitted the past year has been 1263. The number discharged is 129, of whom 124 have recovered, and 15 have died. Leaving at the Hospital 8 more patients at the close of the year than at its commencement.

Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut, has appointed Friday, the 21st of March, next, to be observed as the State a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, weakness or other ailments of the joints, should immediately apply ALLY'S VEGETABLE PLASTER, which is doing wonders in curing and relieving these distressing complaints. Only 25 cents for a Box, which will make from three to six Phlegms. The genuine article may be had at Mr. R. FAIRBANKS'S Crockery & Glass ware Store in this place.

Boston Flour and Grain Market, March 1.

Flour.—The business of the past week has been unusually limited for the season, though prices for Genesee and similar qualities have been fully restored. The weather and the traveling is still unfavorable for the country trade and sales are pretty much confined to the wants of dealers for city consumption, and comprise Genesee, good common brands, \$3 1/2 to \$3 3/4; and fancy do. \$3 7/8 to \$4 00; do. cash; 300 lbs. Alexandria at \$4 75; 400 do. Ohio, 4 72; do. taken on landing.

Grain.—Two cargoes white corn sold at 48¢ per bushel, some very fine at 49¢; a few thousand do. yellow flat 49¢; 300 Southern corn 32¢; 200 do. Northern do. 33¢; taken at the rail road, at 36¢ per bushel; do. rye at 75¢ per bushel, at the rail road.

WOOL.

American Full Blood	40	42
Prime Saxony fleeces, washed, & lb.	44	47
Smyrna, washed	20	22
Buenos Ayres	10	10
Pulled wool, Northern superfine lambs	36	38
No. 1, Lauas	34	36
No. 2	32	34
No. 3	14	15

Brighton Market, March 1.

At Market 525 Beef Cattle, and 380 Sheep. 3 Beef Cattle sold.

Pork.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: \$25.25 to \$25.50; first quality \$25.50; second quality \$24.50 to \$25; third quality \$24 to \$25.

Swine.—All at market were Wethers. Sales from \$5 to 4.75.

Sheep.—None at market.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rose bow;
The world was sad—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In this town, on Thursday 27th ult., by Rev. A. Moore, Mr. Samuel D. Griffin to Miss Olive Smith.

In Winthrop, Feb. 26th, by Rev. Mr. Barnard, Mr. Samuel D. Griffin to Miss Olive Smith.

In New Gloucester, to Miss Mary Rice of Winthrop.

In Hallowell, on Tuesday eve, 18th ult., by Allen Rice, Esq., Mr. Ivory G. Smith, of Gardiner, to Miss Charlotte Spear.

Hallowell, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. Samuel W. Barker, of Pittsburg, to Miss Mary Jane Morrill.

In Norway, Mr. Luther Hutchins, of Chelsea, Mass., to Miss Minerva Ann Hobbs.

In Guilford, Mr. Dennis Daggett, of Phillips, to Miss Mary Wright.

In Hallowell, Mr. Benjamin Thomas, to Miss Sarah Lancaster, both of Mecklenburg.

In Hallowell, Mr. George Wilkins, Esq. of Brownville, to Mrs. Jane N. Miller.

In Eastport, Mr. Paul Johnson, to Mrs. McGuire, of Lubec.

In New York, Mr. Benjamin C. Fuller, to Miss Ellen Ann C. Houghton, both of New York.

In St. George, Mr. Richard Rivers, to Miss Hannah Rivers.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Allen Clary, Esq., to Miss Margaret J. Doe, both of Philadelphia.

In New York, Mr. James Snowman, to Miss Julia Storer; Mr. Axel E. Houghton, to Miss Betty Hayes.

In Winthrop, Capt. Cyrus Flagg, of Topsham, to Miss Abigail Russell, of Winthrop.

In Saco, Mr. William Allen, Preceptor of Thornton Academy, to Miss Amanda C. Cole.

CAPE COD FINE.—Married, in Barnstable, by Rev. Mr. Gater, Mr. John Post, to Miss Stephen Ralls. Nothing better for fencing, excepting the marriage of Mr. James Stetson, to Miss Susan Wall, at Rock Bottom.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this town, 14th inst., of consumption, Mr. James Black, Jr., aged 54 years. 224, Mr. Abraham Arnold, aged 29 years.

In Winthrop, Sunday Feb. 23d, Susan Drew, aged 5 years.

In Hallowell, Mr. Samuel A. Gordon, aged 34 years; Mrs. Pamela, wife of Mr. Wm. S. Robinson, aged 44 years.

In Bangor, Mrs. Frances E., wife of Gen. S. P. Strickland, aged 42 years.

In Livermore, Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr. Samuel Merrill, aged 45 years.

In Bucksport, Mr. William Lawrence, a native of Scotland, aged 97 years.

In Denysville, Mrs. Lincoln, wife of Hon. Theodore Lincoln, aged 70 years.

In Wiscasset, John P., son of Mr. Levi Shattuck, aged 3 years and one month.

In Portland, Mr. Benjamin Thaxter, aged 19 years, son of the late Dr. Gad Hitchcock, of North Yarmouth.

In Brunswick, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Ryman, aged 6 years and 9 months.

In Scarborough, Capt. James Small, aged 83 years.—He was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolution.

In Mobile, of consumption, Miss Mary Calef, aged 24 years, daughter of Mr. Josiah Calef, Esq. of Saco.

In Howard District, Mr. Jan. 1, Mr. Nicholas Jackson, (colored) aged 100 years. He was a servant of Gen. Washington, during the Revolutionary War.

In Embden, widow John Williams, aged 80 years and 8 months. She left to her son, Mr. Nicholas Jackson, 106 grand children, and 88 great grand children.

NOVEL INVENTION. A gentleman connected with the British navy, has invented a clock which is capable of being filled with air and used as a boat.—An experiment was lately made with one of these at Plymouth, Eng., in which the party paddled off some two miles from the ship, holding an umbrella over his head, and on landing, he put his boat on his back and walked off.

The Hudson river is open to Albany. The steamboat navigation is resumed.

DURHAM STOCK.

I HAVE two full blooded Durham Short-horned Bulls by FIVE FAVORITE, and two ditto by YOUR COURAGE, which I will sell at reasonable prices for cash or good paper.

Winslow, March, 1845.

R. H. GREEN.

Manual of Parliamentary Practice.

RULES of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies, by LUTHER S. CUSHING, twelve years clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, just received and for sale by

EDWARD FENNO.

March 4.

CYPRIAN Hair Tonic, & Egyptian Hair Dye.

DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL, Agents.

March 4th, 1845.

Flag's Line of Packets.

WILL run between Boston, Hallowell, and Augusta, for the present season. The Line will be composed of the following vessels:

Sch. VAN BUREN, T. R. POOL.
JANE, A. SOUTER.
T. S. INGRAM, W. A. SOUTER.

One of the above superior and fast sailing Packets will leave the north side, or jog of Long Wharf, in Boston, and one from Augusta each week for the season.

The Van Buren is now at Boston, and will be ready to take Freight for Hallowell and Augusta, in order to arrive here as soon as the Kennebec is clear of ice. Freight taken at customary rates.

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March 4th, 1845.

MADAGASCAR Rat Extirminator, warranted to drive rats from your premises. For sale by

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Mar. 4th.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NORTHERN SHEPHERD.

THE subscriber proposes to issue a new edition of the NORTHERN SHEPHERD, a useful and highly practical work, prepared some ten years ago, by a Committee of the New England Agricultural Society. The first edition being out of print, and the interest which our farmers are again taking in the propagation of the several varieties of sheep, cause a demand for a new edition.

The Society, at a recent meeting, appointed a Committee to revise the work, consisting of Messrs. E. Holmes, (Editor of the Maine Farmer, and who has made the Physiology and Diseases of animals a particular study,) Elijah Wood, Nathan Foster, and Messrs. Fisher, all of whom are well qualified to revise the work, ready to issue in season to issue by the middle of September next, if sufficient encouragement is given. It will treat of the several varieties of sheep—the mode of management of flocks, during the several months of the year—the diseases incident to sheep, their causes, symptoms and cure—and such other miscellaneous matter as will be pertinent to the subject, and interesting to flock masters.

It will be illustrated with numerous cuts and diagrams, and printed on new type, in a duodecimo form, on fine paper, and furnished to subscribers, bound in good style, at fifty cents per copy.

RUSSELL EATON.

Augusta, March 4, 1845.

Farm for Sale.

THE excellent farm which was the residence of the late Gen. JOHN TURNER, of TURNER, is now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. It contains 230 acres of land, and is considered one of the best farms in the County of Oxford. Those who wish to purchase are respectfully invited to call on CHARLES CUSHING on the premises, or on JAMES TORREY, North Turner, Feb. 20th, 1845.

Great Sale

OF DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers having leased that spacious store, No. 1 Central Row, (2 doors below their present store,) wishing to reduce their present stock to moving, have concluded to sell their entire stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at greatly reduced prices for 30 DAYS.

The assortment is well selected, and we will sell lower than any other store.

We have received within a few days a splendid assortment of Prints, also other fresh goods, which we will sell at the same rates.

Purchasers of Dry Goods are invited to call and price the articles, and if we cannot convince them that the above is a fact, we will not ask them to buy.

REMEMBER THIRTY DAYS.

CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 2, Bridge's Block.
C. & Co., after April 5th, may be found at No. 1, Central Row, Feb. 24.

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS, Noah D. Dennis, of Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, on the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1844, by deed duly acknowledged on the 28th day of the same month, mortgage to Robert C. Vassalboro', of said County, "a certain lot of land situate in said Gardiner, in the village on the south side of the Colborne Court river, being lot number D, and bounded as follows—southerly by Church street, and easterly by the rear line of lots fronting on Brunswick street; and easterly by the rear end of said lot D, as was conveyed by R. C. Vassalboro' to said Dennis;" reference being had to the Registry of Deeds for said County, book 131 page 438, for record of said mortgage.

And whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken, therefore I, the subscriber, claim to foreclose said mortgage, and give this notice accordingly.

JAMES ROBERTS.

Vassalboro', Feb. 1845.

DR. B. T. CURRIER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS taken rooms at the MANSION HOUSE, where he will remain during the session of the Legislature. To all who wish for his professional services, he most respectfully invites a call, and they can be assured that any operation in his line will be done as well as at any other place in the United States. Dr. Currier has lately returned from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, where he has been the most extensive means of informing himself in all the new improvements in his profession; he has also furnished himself with the best instruments and material for filling that can be procured, and he feels assured that he can give the most perfect satisfaction.

He desires to make any statement in regard to his work to those who are acquainted; but to all visiting the Capital this winter, with whom he has not the pleasure of an acquaintance, he would most respectfully invite to call if they are in need of the services of a Dentist.

Augusta, January, 1845.

Life Insurance!

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent of "THE NEW ENGLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," one of the best Institutions of the kind in this country, having a capital stock of \$100,000 to pay in, as a guarantee of its safety and stability. Any person holding a policy of insurance for any term of years, and desiring to have his proportion of the profits—according to the provisions of the charter.

In addition to the advantages to be derived to families, and others by means of this insurance, a creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life—or a person may be enabled, by procuring insurance upon his own life, to obtain a credit to any amount necessary in his business operations. Insurance may be had at moderate rates for any term of years, and in case of death, the sum insured may be ascertained. Any information will be given, or applications for insurance received by the subscriber, at his office in AUGUSTA, or by letter, post paid.

BENJ. A. G. FULLER.

September 2, 1844.

Patent Shingle Machine.

THE subscriber having received letters patent for an improvement in the SHINGLE MACHINE, is now ready to furnish them at short notice, and he would request those who want to call on him and examine the great improvement which he has made in the machine for sawing shingles. By his improvement one eighth more shingles can be sawed in the same given time than by any other machine now in use on the old plan. The above machines are warranted to give satisfaction for the money.

Benjamin J. Andrews, Secaucus; G. W. Wakefield, Cherryfield; Messrs. Butler & Hanson, East Maine; and Mr. Mathias Vickery, Calais. All infringers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law.

ISRAEL G. JOHNSON.

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ISRAEL G. JOHNSON.

Augusta, Maine, Sept. 4th, 1844.

GEORGE C. NACY,

General Commission

The Muse.

From the Saturday Courier.
Lines to a worn-out Fount of Type.
IS A NOTE TO A FRIEND.

I'm sitting at my desk, George:
Before me on the floor
There lies a worn-out fount of type,
Full twenty thousand score.
And many months have passed, George,
Since they were bright and new,
And many are the tales they've told,
The false, the strange, the true!
Their beauty has all gone, George,
You scarcely now may trace,
Upon the snowy medium,
The likeness of their face;
They 'mind me of a man, George,
Whose more of life was full
Of promise, but whose evening close
Was desolate and dull.
What tales of horror they have told,
Of tempest and of wreck;
Of murder at the midnight hour,
Of war, full many a "speck."
Of ships that far away at sea
Went down before the blast;
Of life's last moments passed,
Of earthquakes and of suicides;
Of failing crops of cotton;
Of bank failures, broken banks,
And banking system rotten;
Of robbers lurking, ambushes snagg'd,
Of riots, duels, and of fights;
Of robbers with their prey escaped,
Of thieves with booty caught;
Of land-slides and of water spouts;
Of ants and alligators;
Of serpents in their bony deep,
Of ghostly specters;
Of children lost, of children found;
Of finances in disorder;
Of fights among the firemen,
And troubles on the border.
They've told us of a nation, George,
Bent sorrow in the dust,
Of one whom she had called to fill
Her highest, dearest trust;
Of sparkling crown for youthful brows;
Of royal coronations;
Of plans to rid the earth of kings,
Of temperance reformations;
Of food and fire, and accidents,
These were our types last told,
And how the pestilence has swept
The youthful and the old;
Of marriages, of births, and deaths;
Of things to please or vex us;
Of one man's jumping overboard,
Another gone to Texas.
They've told how long sweet summer days
Have faded from our view;
How Autumn's chilling wind hath swept
The leaf-crowned forest through;
How winter's reign hath come and gone—
Dark reign of storm and strife—
And how the smiling spring hath warmed
The pale flowers back to life.
I can't pretend to mention half
My friends have told,
Since, shining bright and beautiful,
They issued from the mould—
How unto some the joy they have brought,
And unto grief and tears;
Yet faithfully a record kept
Of fast receding years.

The Story Teller.

Old Cross-Fire;

A Story of the North-Western Border.

BY GEORGE S. McKERNAN.

[CONCLUDED.]

Within five minutes after the arrival of Elliot every living being in the settlement was collected within the stockade fort at Wheeling. The story of the youth was told in a very few words.

"This is a distressing affair," said Col. Zane, the commander of the garrison. "It is fortunate however, that Maj. McCulloch is with us to day. Twelve mounted men under his command will capture the coppercolored rascals before sunset and restore the dear child to us unharmed. What say you, Major McCulloch?"

"I am always ready sir, for any thing in the shape of an Indian fight," replied the intrepid hunter.

"Then select twelve men—myself among the number—mount us on the fleetest horses we can find, and—but I need not tell you any more. Time is precious. You pick the men, and I go now to get the horses in readiness."

"It shall be done," answered McCulloch, "and quickly too! Lewis Wetzel!"

"Here!" replied Lewis, as he elbowed his way thro' the group of persons that had collected around the Major.

"I put you at the head of the list, and will expect much from you," continued McCulloch. "Maj. Mac," said Wetzel, "I don't like the Colonel's plan any way I can sift it through. I s'pose we all want to have the child fo'ck back safe and sound, but I know very well the thing can't be done 'cording to the Colonel's plan."

"Why not?" respectfully inquired McCulloch who reposed almost unbounded confidence in the judgment and skill of Lewis Wetzel.

"Because the very minute Old Cross Fire finds himself—"

"Old Cross Fire?" exclaimed a dozen voices at once. "Old Cross Fire?" repeated Wetzel, with rather a sneering emphasis, "he's at the top and bottom of this business; and the very minute he finds himself hunted down by horsemen, he will scalp poor Rose, and then take good care to put himself and his cursed red-skin out of harm's way."

"But how do you know the Indian gang to be Old Cross Fire?" asked McCulloch.

"Why, you see, Maj. Mac, I just took the trouble, a big one, to pick out the bullet that was lodged in Elliot's horse. Here it is. I know the cut of the old rascal's ball too well to be mistaken."

"Perhaps you are right," said McCulloch after he had examined the shapeless piece of lead. "There's nary doubt about it," replied Wetzel.

"Upon reflection," remarked McCulloch, "I agree with you that it is not prudent to go mounted. We will all go on foot."

"I don't like that neither," said Wetzel. "If we all go, there will be too many of us to do any good."

"How many do you think will be sufficient for the purpose?" inquired the Major.

"Two at the outside," returned Wetzel; "or if the Colonel's agreed, I'll go myself."

"That will never do!" exclaimed several. "I tell you Lewis," said Elliot, who stepped boldly up to the hunter, "that I shall go at all hazards. It was through my indiscretion that Miss Mason fell into the hands of the Indians, and no power under the sun shall prevent me from aiding in her rescue."

"Don't talk so fast," observed the impetuous scout, "just let me fix the thing, Elliot."

"Wetzel," said McCulloch, "too much may be risked by sending out an inefficient force. Here comes the Col. we will see what he has to say about it."

The Colonel, who now repaired to announce that the horses were forthcoming, heard Wetzel's objection to the original plan, and his desire to take the matter into his own hands, fully explained to him.

"What can you do by yourself?" asked the Col. of Wetzel.

"Why, Colonel, I will do all that I can. I'll get the poor child out of their red paws, if I have to follow the skulking dogs all the way to the Sandusky towns."

"But you shall have help," remarked the Colonel.

"Colonel, you aint a gitting jibous of me I hope, at this late day? Did you ever know Lewis Wetzel to act the fool when red skins were about? Now if we want to fetch back Rose, we must go about the business like true Indian hunters; not like fox hunters."

"Do you think you can bring back the child in safety, Lewis?" seriously asked Col. Zane. "I can't promise sartainly, Colonel; but I know full well that I can do more towards it by myself than I can with a pack of noisy fellows along with me."

"Wetzel is right," said the Colonel, after he had revolved the question in his mind. "In an affair of this kind, I never found him wrong. Maj. McCulloch will commit the business to him alone."

"I am glad to hear you say so, Colonel!" exclaimed Wetzel, whose eyes now suddenly brightened with hope and joy—"I'll give a good account of myself."

"I shall go with you, Lewis," said Elliot, impatiently; "I will go at the risk of my life!"

"So you may," replied the hunter; "you will do no harm. You won't be headstrong, because you're a green hand, and will have to do just as I tell you. Besides, you ought to help Rose out of the bad box your foolery got her into."

"Where do you purpose going?" asked Col. Zane.

"Straight to the mouth of Short Creek; that's the pint Old Cross-Fire always crosses at. It is pitting fur into the afternoon, so we'll have to be brisk. Elliot, is your rifle and your fixin's in good order?"

"All right," responded the youth.

"Then come, let's be off."

The two adventurers shouldered their firelocks, and as they passed through the gate of the fortification, many a brief prayer for their success was uttered by the inmates of the fort; all of whom had been interested auditors of the conversation above related. They pursued a well beaten path four or five miles up the bank of the river, until they reached the mouth of a run, which empties itself into the Ohio, immediately opposite a small island in the latter stream. Here nature appeared in her wildest aspect.

"This is a suspicious looking place," observed Elliot.

"Not a bit," said Wetzel. "There haint been an Indian here for a long time. A good while back it was a famous place for them to cross over in their canoes; and many's the time I've laid for days and nights at a stretch, on the point of that little island yander, watching the movements of the red-skins, to get a chance to riddle their hides with my old woman here,"—and the hunter patted the breech of his gun with manifest affection. "Old Cross-Fire," he continued, "used to paddle over hereabouts; but me and him have had so many cracks at each other, along yander, that he's got afeared to venture his old red hide in this quarter any more. He's got his ferry at Short Creek now and there's where we'll have to nail him."

"Do you think the old fellow himself carried off Rose?"

"Just as sartin he did as my name is Lewis Wetzel."

"Then, Lewis, I am resolved that my rifle shall kill the infernal scoundrel."

"Tut, tut, Elliot! Do just as I tell you; I did not fetch you along to talk in that way. Boy, there's nary man in this part of the universe that I'd trust with Old Cross-Fire."

"But if a fair chance should offer, Lewis, why may I not as well pull it off?"

"Because it wouldn't be of no use, at all; for it runs strong in my head that powder and ball cant kill him. My old woman here has tried so often to hush his jaw without doing it, that I've made up my mind to try him some other way. He's got a charmed life; that's a clear case!"

"Fudge, Lewis! Do you believe in such old woman's stories?"

"Well, I don't know as I do, as a general thing; but I must say that I've satisfied myself that Old Cross-Fire is proof agin rifle balls, any how. But we must move along quicker Elliot. We're only half way to Short Creek and we haven't a minute's time to spare."

"I can keep up with you, move along," said the youth.

"It is high time to quit talking now," observed the older hunter in a softened tone after they had left the run in their rear. "A body has to be quiet when he gits about Indians, or they are apt to get about him."

Elliot promised to keep silence. The two hunters now quickened their pace, though care was taken to bring their feet to the ground as lightly as possible. Wetzel, who walked before his youthful companion, continually glanced his practiced eyes around him penetrating the mazes of the forest on every side. He moved with surprising stillness, and never uttered a syllable unless it might have been to check his comrade for making unnecessary noise.

When the hunters reached the mouth of Short Creek, the sun was nearly ready to disappear behind the bold heights on the opposite shore of the Ohio. The banks of the creek, at its confluence with the river, were abrupt, though not high, and covered even to their extreme borders with a luxuriant growth of pawpaws. The outer edge of either stream was dry and sandy; but a wide strip of wet and unctuous earth next to the waters edge, had been exposed to view by the recent subsidence of a freshet.

"This is the end of our tramp," whispered Wetzel to his companion. They were then standing at the lower angle of the junctions of the streams—screened, however, from observation by the thick pawpaw grove which extended to the verge of the precipice.

"What is to be done now?" asked the youth in a like low whisper.

"I'll see," said Wetzel. "You stay where you are, and do not budge a peg; nor make a bit of noise, while I go and look round a little."

He cautiously drew the branches aside, and glided through the bushes with a quietness peculiar to the skillful Indian hunter. After an absence of several minutes he returned, and made a signal to Elliot to follow him. The

latter stepped forward as cautiously as he could, and accompanied Lewis a few rods up the creek bank, when the elder hunter called the attention of his companion to the stumps of two bushes, on which the recent marks of the hatchet were visible.

"This one," whispered Wetzel, stooping down to the nearer stump, "was cut off by Old Cross-Fire himself."

"How do you know that?" inquired Elliot.

"Can't you see that it was cut by a left-handed man? The highest point of the stump is always where the heel of the hatchet cuts it; and that high point is next to us on this stump, and on the left side."

"I understand you," said the youth. "Your reasoning is conclusive that the bush was cut by a left-handed man."

"Now look at the other stump," resumed Wetzel, "and give me your idea about that."

Elliot carefully examined the second stump, and ventured his opinion promptly.

"This one," said he, "was cut by a right-handed man, because the highest point of the stump is on the right side."

"That's right, Elliot. I've learnt you that much, and it's worth mindin' too."

"It's valuable on this account, Elliot: it shows us that there have been at least two red-skins here—one left-handed and one right-handed one."

The left-handed one is Old Cross-Fire, because he's the only left-handed man I know of in these parts—and the other, I judge, is one of his hangers-on."

"But might there not have been more than two, Lewis?"

"So there might, but we can't tell," said Wetzel, as he moved near the bank, and cast his keen eyes upon the bosom of the water.

"There's another discovery I've made," he added. "Do you see that little green twig in the creek there?"

Elliot glanced his eye in the direction denoted by his comrade's finger, and answered in the affirmative.

"Well, Elliot, that little twig is fast to Old Cross-Fire's canoe, which is there sunk in the water; and I argue that these bushes here were cut to make forks to fasten it to the bottom."

"Very likely," said Elliot.

"And I now argue that there might have been one or more Indians taking care of the canoe, while the old dog and his imp come ashore to cut the forks."

"You reason like a philosopher, Lewis. I will soon become an expert hunter, under your tutorage."

"Now, Elliot," said the scout, "you go back to your old place and keep quiet, and have a bright look-out, while I slip around the pint of that hill and see what's going on. Only be quiet, and do as I tell you. I'll be back before you get uneasy."

The two hunters separated: Elliot to seek his original cover, and the other to obtain some information of the expected enemy. The former examined the priming of his gun, and satisfied himself that everything was in proper order for service. He seated himself upon the ground and kept remarkably quiet—busy-ing his mind, most of the time, in fancying the situation of Rose. Sometimes he was ready to conclude that she had fallen a victim to savage cruelty, but he endeavored to dispel such gloomy ideas from his mind, and contemplate only the brighter side of the picture.

He was unhappy, however, in spite of his efforts to restore his spirits to their wonted buoyancy. In the midst of his meditations, he felt something shake him upon the shoulder from behind. He sprang upon his feet and discovered Lewis Wetzel standing near him.

"It's well I ain't an Indian!" said the latter.

Elliot was much mortified to think that he had allowed himself to be surprised so easily.

"Lewis, you have learned me another lesson," said he, "and I shall profit by it."

"See that you do, Elliot," replied Wetzel, in a low voice. "You must be quiet, now," he added in a whisper.

"Did you see any thing?" asked Elliot.

"Yes; they are coming!"

"Who?"

"Old Cross-Fire, and three others."

"And Rose?"

"She's safe enough, riding the little white pony, and Old Cross-Fire is leading it along."

"Lewis, I'll shoot the impudent scoundrel, if I die for it!" muttered the youth; and he clenched his teeth with rage.

"Hush, Elliot, hush! Do as I tell you and all will be well. Crouch down as low as you can and be quiet."

"The old red-skin wretch!" growled the young hunter.

"Be easy boy," said Wetzel; he is not to be shot, I tell you. I'll attend to him. Elliot, you are getting feverish; see n' ready. Keep cool—keep cool—or you can never shoot to kill."

The eye of Wetzel was quick to perceive that his youthful comrade was laboring under some nervous excitement, occasioned by the novelty and probable danger of the situation in which he was placed.

"I'll be cool presently," he replied.

"Only do as I tell you, Elliot. Lay low, and don't whisper another word, as you value your life, and Rose's too."

Some time elapsed before either made the slightest motion. At length, the tramping of the pony, approaching the creek, was distinctly heard; Elliot made a motion towards raising his head to obtain a sight of Rose, but his purpose was promptly thwarted by the brawny arm of his companion, who breathed rather than whispered, in his ear, his favorite injunction, "be quiet!"

Wetzel's head was placed behind a cluster of green leaves, through the interstices of which he was enabled to obtain a view of the shore of the creek opposite the place at which the canoe was sunk. He observed Old Cross-Fire conduct the pony to the margin of the bank at which place he lifted his captive to the ground. The sobs of Rose at this time were quite audible. As the sounds fell upon Elliot's ear he trembled with emotion—and might have infringed Wetzel's order, had not the latter, anticipating something of the kind, turned his face towards him, and frowned him into silence.

Old Cross-Fire setting no store upon Rose's saddle, merely stripped the pony of its bridle, which he slung across the animals back, and with a second swing threw it upon the beach below him. The pony cantered into the bushes, where it soon commenced feeding upon the wild grass at its feet. In another moment the Indians had lifted Rose down the declivity, and the whole party appeared on the beach.

Two of them waded into the creek as far as the twig which had been observed by Wetzel, where they plunged their arms into the water, and drew forth a wooden fork.—Their canoe immediately rose to the surface. Dextrously throwing out the water it contained, they pushed it to the shore, where Old Cross-Fire and the other warrior had remained to stand guard over Rose. The fair captive was then placed in the bow of the canoe; one of the Indians seated himself in the centre; whilst another drew forth the paddle, stood erect in the stern and pushed off. The old chief and one Indian remained on the beach, probably to await the return of the canoe.

All of these notions were distinctly observed by Wetzel, who quickly matured his plans.—The moment, the canoe was pushed off, he made signs to Elliot to be readiness.

"Aim!" said he, in a scarce audible whisper, "at the fellow in the middle of the canoe. Pint directly at his body, and don't pull till I give the word."

Elliot directed the muzzle of his gun towards the water, and just then had first view of the enemy. The sight of Rose slightly disconcerted him; but summoning all his manly energies into action, he cocked his rifle, and took accurate aim at the designated object. Wetzel, meanwhile, graduated his piece in nearly the same line of sight; and the instant the canoe reached the mouth of the creek, he gave the word in a clear whisper—"Pull!"

Both rifles firing precisely at the same moment, blended their reports so admirably, that the ear could not have distinguished two separate charges. Both Indians fell: the one in the centre of the craft dropped on its bottom; but the other, who had been standing upright in the stern, capsize the canoe in falling over. This was a contingency which Wetzel had perhaps not contemplated. He was prompt, however, in meeting it.

"Plunge in!" he whispered to Elliot, who had already made up his mind to do so, regardless of consequences. The youth dropped his rifle, and at one bound was over the bank, and at another in the water. He plied his limbs with almost super-human strength. A shot was fired on the shore, but he scarcely heard it, so eagerly was he bent upon saving Rose from the frightful death by which she was threatened. For a short period after Rose had been thrown into the water her dress buoyed her upon its surface. Gradually, however, it became saturated with water, and in turn exercised an opposite influence. She was nearly exhausted when Elliot came to her relief. The youth brought the unconscious girl to the shore, and placed her in a position adapted to restore animation.

Before Elliot had swam far from the shore, Lewis Wetzel, with a celerity of motion peculiar to himself, had reloaded his rifle, and stealthily placed himself at the edge of the precipice, nearly over the two Indians who had yet remained on the beach. The comrade of Old Cross-Fire had already raised his gun to his shoulder to fire at Elliot, when Wetzel gained his new position. The rapid motion of the youth, however, plunging his way through the water, somewhat baffled the savage; and before he had time to draw a satisfactory sight upon the swimmer, a ball from Lewis Wetzel's rifle pierced the Mingo's heart. At this moment, Old Cross-Fire was standing near his companion; his keen black eyes were directed towards the spot from which the two first shots were fired. His ample chest heaved from the working of the furies within; his nostrils were relaxed and distended alternately, and his giant frame was braced up to its full height. His ponderous rifle was held by his right hand, across the front of his body, ready to be placed to his left shoulder at a moment's notice.

As soon as Wetzel fired his last shot, and before the Mingo chief had time to make a motion towards retreating, he dropped his gun, and leaping over the bank, with the fury of a tiger, sprang upon his long-sought enemy. The force with which he sprang upon Old Cross-Fire, laid the savage at full length upon the beach, with one arm and a portion of his body buried in the mire. Wetzel himself sunk to his thighs in mud, and found it impossible to extricate himself. He had, however, the advantage of the Indian; for the latter was lying prostrate, somewhat stunned by the fall, and deprived, moreover, of the use of one of his arms. The hunter, whose side was now placed against the breast of the old chief, finding that his antagonist was reviving, seized his knife and was about to plunge it into his heart, when the latter, by a sweep of his long arm, encircled Wetzel's body, and nearly crushed him to death. The scout made several attempts to use his knife, but the excruciating pain he experienced, from the iron hug of the Mingo, paralysed his power of action. At length Old Cross-Fire made a tremendous effort to turn himself, and in doing so relaxed his arm in some measure, which enabled Wetzel to inflict a deep stab in the chest, from which the red current of life spouted freely. The savage uttered a yell of anguish and his arm fell powerless by his side. Wetzel continued to use his knife until the vital spark no longer animated the breast of his victim. The dead body of the Mingo chief, served the purpose of the victorious hunter in extricating his legs from the mire. He secured the scalp of Old Cross-Fire and his comrade—the bodies of the two Indians first killed having sunk to the bottom of the river.

It was now night, but the moon was up and the stars shone brightly. Wetzel went in search of Elliot and Rose. He found the latter much revived, and the youth was tenderly supporting her weakened frame, and making her sensible of the leading events we have related. She expressed a wish to proceed home immediately. Lewis, after a short search, found the pony and his bridle. Rose was placed in the saddle, and the party returned in safety to the fort.

Wise Advice. "Friend Franklin," said Elijah Tate, a celebrated Quaker Lawyer, of Philadelphia, one day, "thee knowest almost every thing, can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? My neighbors are often tapping it of nights." "Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Dr. "let them but get the taster of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble thy small beer any more."

The editor of the N. O. Picayune gives vent to his feelings thus—"oh! for the refreshing novelty and excitement of one good snowstorm, it lasted but for an hour. Poor fellow! now we pity him."

HARDWARE.

FAIRBANKS & EVELLETH have received, per Shipps Oxnard and Adrian, at Boston from Liverpool, a full and complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield.

Hardware and Saddlery Goods. Of their own Importation, and from manufacturers in this country, their Fall Stock of AMERICAN HARDWARE and BUILDING MATERIALS. We also continue to sell Welch & Griffith's CIRCULAR and other SAWS, at low rates; Also on hand.

THIRTY TONS IRON AND STEEL. Of all sizes, qualities and descriptions; Nails, Lead Pipe; Zinc Sheet Lead, &c. &c.; also GERMAN and AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, all sizes.

Our assortment is now good, and we will sell at extremely low prices for cash or good credit at wholesale and retail, at No. 4, PRINCE BUILDINGS, WATER ST. August, Dec. 3, 1844.

Full Blooded Merino Bucks. The subscriber offers for sale, one full blooded Saxton Buck two years old; two full blooded Merino Bucks of the same age, and a few Buck Lambs; all of which were selected from some of the "crack flocks" in Vermont and New Hampshire; also Merino and Grade Bucks raised on my farm.

NATHAN FOSTER. Winthrop, Oct. 16, 1844.

Sheriff's Sale. KENNEBEC, ss.—Feb. 8, 1845.

TAKEN on execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public vendue at the Kennebec Hotel, in Augusta, on the 31st day of March next, A. D. 1845, at ten o'clock A. M., all the right in equity which Thomas J. Dulan had at the time of the attachment, or now has, of redeeming a certain tract of land situated in Augusta, Maine, being all the western side of Willow street (so called) at the north east corner of a blacksmith's shop; thence running westerly by land owned by Samuel Patterson, forty feet; thence southerly by the same land, thirty feet; thence easterly by the same land, thirty feet, to Willow street; thence southerly on said street, to the bounds begun at, containing twelve hundred square feet, with the buildings thereon standing, being the same that was conveyed to him by Mary L. Hall, Jan. 4, A. D. 1843—Recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 132 page 215, book 129 page 462.

JAMES E. MORRIS, Deputy Sheriff.

Whitney's Machine Shop. The subscriber has recently erected a building at the corner of Bridge and Commercial Streets, in Augusta, and has in operation a steam engine and all other machinery necessary for manufacturing all the various articles in IRON AND WOOD, such as mill work of various kinds, Axletrees, &c. Bedsteads, and other turning in wood. Repairs of Machinery will be attended to promptly, and in a satisfactory manner. He hopes, by a faithful and diligent attention to his business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

ELIAS S. WHITNEY August, Feb. 6, 1845.

Sawyer & Kelso, Have taken the upper story of the above named shop of N. E. S. WATTS, where they manufacture and constantly on hand for sale, WINDOW BLINDS, DOORS, SASHES, and PANEL DOORS. House builders, contractors, and all others interested in building, can be furnished with the above at a great saving from the prices paid for the same work done by manual labor alone.

N. B. S. & K. will, in a few days, be prepared to do all kinds of PLANING and TENONING. Feb. 6, 1845.

L. YALE'S Patent Mill Dogs. The subscriber is agent for the sale of Yale's Patent Mill Dogs, for the County of Kennebec; all in want of a good self setting machine, are requested to call at the mill dam and examine one of these machines in operation. They may also be seen at the steam mill in Bath, Wiscasset and Brunswick.

I. G. JOHNSON. August, Sept. 6th, 1844.

WANTED, 3000 SECOND Growth Pasture Ash, sawed from 12 to 24 inches thick and of good width, five or six thousand of the same; also saved this winter; Also, 2 or 3000 feet Base Wood Boards, from 1 to 2 feet wide and 1 of an inch thick, for which Cash will be paid by B. F. MORSE.

August, Jan. 13, 1845.

75 CASKS Cut and Wrought Nails for sale FAIRBANKS & EVELLETH. April 16.

25 DOZEN WOOD SAWS; 1 dozen Rowland's Mill Saws; 2 dozen Hoe & Co's Cast Steel do, made for the eastern market; also Welch & Griffith's Circular Saws, 22, 30, 32 and 36 inches; warranted, and for sale by January 1, 1845. LEWIS F. MEAD & CO.

Farmers, Attention. UNITED STATES PATENT FOR FOWLING & THRAILING MACHINE DEPOT. At the old stand in Winthrop Village, Kennebec Co. Me., (the Whitman Shop, so called,) will be found the most extensive Establishment for the Manufacture of the above named Machines that is found in any part of the United States.

We have Farmers, having expended much time and money in travelling through nearly every Agricultural District in the Union, to ascertain the wants of the Farmer in the different parts of the Country, is now prepared to answer all orders for any of the above named Machines from any part of the United States.

We have now on hand about ten thousand dollars worth of these Machines, mostly calculated for the Southern Market, but we intend if possible to supply all orders, both North and West, as well as South. It would occupy much space here to give a description of all the Machines made at this shop, we will merely state that our Railway Horsepowers are made of any size desired, on our new and improved plan, and WARRANTED.

We have Turners of various kinds with Cast and Wrought Iron Cylinders from 20 to 30 inches long, of superior quality; Also, Whitman's new Separator, invented and patented by Luther Whitman and Ezra Whitman, Jr., March 20th, A. D. 1844. This machine is so designed to be the greatest labor saving ever offered to the Farmers in this country. The simplicity of these machines, and the rapid and perfect manner in which they operate, are what render them so much more valuable than any other machines designed for the same purpose. They are so constructed that they will thrash and clean the grain at the same operation in as rapid a manner as any other machines that thrash only. They need only to be seen in operation to be appreciated.

The above Machines will be for sale at the shop in Winthrop, also in the cities of Boston, New York and Baltimore, at prices to correspond with the times.

All letters concerning the above, addressed to Luther Whitman, Winthrop, Maine, or Ezra Whitman, Jr., city of Baltimore, Md., will receive prompt attention.

EZRA WHITMAN, Jr., & Co. Winthrop, June 4, 1844.

Cooking Stoves. THE subscribers have just received a large addition to their former stock of STOVES & FIRE FRAMES, which makes their assortment the largest and most complete of any to be found on the Kennebec. Their assortment comprises all the most approved patterns. We have four different kinds of Cooking Stoves, and fifty different sizes—prices from 10 to \$40. We have the celebrated Vager's Air Tight Cooking Stove, which is equal, if not superior to any air tight cooking stove yet offered for sale. We have four stoves, the No. 5 has an oven 22 by 25 inches. For sale as above, a complete assortment of Parlor Air Tight Stoves, (some new patterns,) a splendid assortment of Hall, Parlor and Box Stoves, Fire Frames, Chimney Kestles, Ovens, Ash and Boiler Frames.

The most of the above stoves we manufacture ourselves, and are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Stove Pipe, and all kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron work done to order. Also, for sale, a complete assortment of Hardware and Cutlery. Those in want of Hardware or Stoves, are invited to call at the Hard Ware & Stove Store, 1 & 2 Doors North of the Post Office.

LEWIS F. MEAD & CO. August, Dec. 24, 1844.

RUSSIAN KESAN SOAP, the best article for Shaving, sold by DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL. December 9.